

The Times-Democrat.

OL. XII. NO. 306.

LIMA, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1896.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

TER OF MR. SEWALL

Accepts the Nomination For Vice Presidency.

PEOPLE FACE A CRISIS.

SEWALL Expresses Satisfaction in the Party Platform and Discusses the Financial Question From Present Conditions.

Mr. Arthur Sewall, Democratic candidate for vice president of the United States, has made his letter of acceptance. It is as follows:

Stephen B. White, Chairman, and Member of the National Committee:

T. CLEMEN—I have the honor to present in as far as I have already verbally done, the nomination tendered by you on behalf of the Democratic party as its candidate for vice president of the United States.

in so doing, I am glad first to express my

that the platform of our party has

commended my lifelong allegiance,

and especially of the absorbing

issue upon which, as you say, I took

and when the hours of triumph seemed

and when arrogant money changers

about the world boasted that the con-

of the American masses was completed

have received our party from those who

the influence of the money power, have

hated and despised it. Our mission now is

from this same power and its foreign

our beloved country.

people now face a crisis, a crisis more

than ever since the war. To what

shall they turn in their emergency?

that the present crisis may not in

all equality, that there are those who do

not now and may not suffer should the

threatened by the gold standard come

all its fury. The "best" money in the

is none too good for those who have

but how is it with the other 99% of our

who have got it to get.

is it with those who must buy this

money in the world with the products

its own labor? These are the people for

the Democratic party would legislate

but can you increase labor's purchasing

by increasing the price of labor's

Is it not that measure of values that

great protective section ten bushels?

we must be paid for a dollar and all

products of the soil and mines and the

all wage earners at the same ratio?

any fair man say this is honest money

and such an exchange, and if it is not a

change is it honest? Is it less than rob-

This is the condition to which the sim-

ple standard has brought us. Under it

the proportion of the "best" money in the

has increased the wealth of the rich

or the same reason has increased the

the doctor. So it has been, so under

recent standard it must continue to be

HIG SENSATION EXPECTED.

ney Offered Money For Testimony

In Jackson's Trial.

Wright, Ky., Oct. 7.—The case of

Seward, the detective charged

subversion of perjury in the

case of Jackson and Walling, was

opened.

William Trusty, Sr., father of Will-

Trusty, Jr., whom Seward intro-

duced as a witness to swear that Pearl

it was found dead in Cincinnati

could not have been murdered on

Kentucky side of the river, made

testimony, stating that certain evi-

dence offered \$500 for such evidence

that Seward got his son to testify

rightly and then kept all the

evi. Sensational developments are

expected at the trials of Seward

William Trusty, Jr.

Dilemma of Populists.

Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 7.—Hugh Cav-

ath, chairman of the Populist com-

mission, called on the secretary of state

quest that the fusion ticket be not

put under the head of the Populist

thereby annihilating the party as

is a place on the Australian ballot is

erected. P. J. Fishback, a middle-

road Populist, insists on the name

William F. Bixby of Franklin county,

Populist elector of the Twelfth dis-

appearing in the regular form in

to insure the Populist ticket a

on the Australian ballot next

The Chess Players.

Marshall, Oct. 7.—The second round

in international chessmen's tour-

ment was played, the results being as

Winnipeg beat Albin; Schlech-

and Pillbury drew four knights;

Chiarucci beat Marozzi. The

between Popiel and Wallrodt

adjourned. Non and Tschigorin

a Ginggo piano.

Off for Cleveland.

Arlington, Oct. 7.—The Champions

the Cleveland team left for Cleve-

land, where they will play as many of

remaining games as may be nec-

essary to settle the contest for the Temple

unless a seven should be required,

which event Pittsburgh will get it.

Paige Case Continued.

Garrett, Ohio, Oct. 7.—On the opening

he court of common pleas the suit of

Farmers' National bank of Canfield

inst. D. R. Paige et al. was contin-

ued by consent. Little of the Paige

which is the basis of the suit is

now in this section.

Cong to Blow.

Allefontaine, Ohio, Oct. 7.—The excite-

ment over the local option laws now in

in our city is increasing each day.

the city aldermen and the editor

one of the prominent daily papers

to blow as the result of a discus-

tion of the subject.

Miss Fair Denies It.

San Francisco, Oct. 7.—Miss Virgin-

Fair denies absolutely that she is

marry to Maitland Kersey of New

York. The report of their engage-

ment comes as a rumor from the east-

ern metropolis, with the addition that Kersey is now endeavoring to secure a papal dispensation, which the report says is the only obstacle. Miss Fair when seen yesterday said she knows Kersey only slightly, and that there is absolutely no foundation for the rumor of an engagement between them.

FLORIDA ELECTION.

The Australian Ballot System Tried For the First Time.

Pensacola, Fla., Oct. 7.—A general election for state and county officials was held throughout Florida. There were three tickets in the field for state officers, Democratic, Republican and Populist, and also for county officers in nearly and all the counties.

The gold Democrats supported the Democratic ticket and there is no doubt of its success by a majority. In the election the Australian ballot system was used for the first time in this city.

The result of the new system was very satisfactory and the election passed very quietly. Owing to the length of the ticket it is impossible to give the returns in the county, but it is conceded that the Democratic county ticket was elected by a handsome majority. Several important amendments to the state constitution were voted on, the most important being one to abolish October elections. It is believed that this amendment has been adopted.

Under Martial Law.

Grafton, Ohio, Oct. 7.—In connection with the quarrymen's strike that is in force at the Grafton Stone company's quarry, about 40 non-union men are at work under guard of sheriff's deputies.

Many threats have been made and an attack was made on the home of Fred Sutello. The town will be put under martial law.

Rumor About Chamberlain's Visit.

Washington, Oct. 7.—There is a well defined belief in diplomatic circles here that as a result of Joseph Chamberlain's visit to this country some definite understanding has been reached between him and Secretary Olney in regard to a final settlement of the long-pending Venezuelan boundary line dispute.

On a Bystander.

Groveport, Ohio, Oct. 7.—After the Lentz-Watson joint debate Charles Partin, Republican, and Charles Truxell, Democrat, got into an argument in a saloon. They quarreled, and Partin in attempting to cut Truxell with a razor sliced it across the face of Earl Wilson, a bystander.

Christian Endeavor.

Sheridan, Pa., Oct. 7.—Nearly all of the delegates to the state Christian Endeavor convention are present. Rev. J. T. McCrory of Pittsburgh, state president, and George McDonald of Altoona, state secretary, are here. Easton was chosen for the place of meeting next year.

Dangerous to Be Poor.

Columbia, S. C., Oct. 7.—Milledge Malone, white, took his shotgun and went to the home of Mattie Hillman to collect 25 cents. When she told him she had no money, he emptied both barrels of his gun into her head.

Claridge Wins.

Baltimore, Oct. 7.—Bert W. Claridge, who won the Dupont trophy at the Chicago tournament, defended it successfully by defeating James R. Malone. Live birds were the target. Claridge killed 47, while Malone got but 43.

Baby With Twelve Fingers.

Hamilton, Ohio, Oct. 7.—A baby with a thumb and five perfectly formed fingers on each hand was born to Mr. and Mrs. William Spivey.

Killed While Breaking a Cett.

Greenfield, Ohio, Oct. 7.—Samuel Dunn, Sr., 74, was killed by falling from his wagon while breaking a cett.

MARKET REPORTS.

Grain and Stock Quotations for Oct. 6.

New York.

Beef—Family, \$5.00-\$10.00; extra messes, 46.30c;

100 lb.; packed, 47.00c; 100 lbs. ham—Pork, 50c;

bacon, 50c; ham, 50c; lard—Western, steaks,

44.45; Pork, old mess, \$8.00-\$8.50; 50c;

50c; 50c; 50c; 50c; 50c; 50c; 50c; 50c; 50c; 50c;

50c; 50c; 50c; 50c; 50c; 50c; 50c; 50c; 50c; 50c;

50c; 50c; 50c; 50c; 50c; 50c; 50c; 50c; 50c; 50c;

50c; 50c; 50c; 50c; 50c; 50c;

COERCION THE GAME.

EMPLOYERS ARE PRESSING THE THUMB SCREWS FOR HANNA.

The slogan of the so-called "Friends of Education" has come to be "No Tax and No Slave" — Testimony of a Star Lawyer at Cannes.

National Education and Silver Headquarters in the West — As to the proposed programs it makes more and more apparent that the heads of the great corporations are for "No Tax and Slave" advice in regard to the right to be employed to gain the right of individual coercion of the most despotic type is being employed on all hands to stem the tide of popular sentiment in favor of silver. Nothing like it has ever occurred before in any election in this country. The slogan of the so-called campaign of education has come to be "No Tax and I tell you or starve" Hanna knowing well the potency of his argument has impressed its importance on the managers of the railroads and other great corporations and they are carrying his idea into effect in the most shameless, brutal manner.

In some instances the employers are given to understand that if they do not vote for McKinley the shop will be closed and they thrown out of employment. In other instances, particularly in case of the railroads, there is no naming of masters, and the men are told frankly and bluntly if they do not vote the way the company wants them they will be discharged. Here is the testimony of a man who works as a car cleaner in the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul yards: "About a week ago my foreman came to me and said he wanted me to join a railmen's McKinley club. I told him I took little or no interest in politics, and did not care to join. He then told me plainly that if I did not join he would get a man in my place who would join. There are plenty of men who are out of work and would be glad to take your place, he said, and I concluded the best thing to do was to join the club. I am assessed 25 cents a week and only get \$1.25 a day. There are 300 members of the club and I am satisfied the great majority of them have been coerced into joining just as I was."

Superintendent Hubbell of the Chicago division of the Rock Island railroad found there was a strong silver sentiment among the men of his division, and a few days ago determined to give them an "object lesson." He discharged sixty-six trackmen who were getting from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day and put in their places Italians at 50 cents a day. And what made the matter all the more offensive was the employment of the padrone to boss them and get 15 cents of their wages to do it. The Rock Island has on its pay-rolls twelve campaign orators who are going to sit points on the system and harangue the men on the awful results which will come to the workingmen if Bryan is elected.

Several of the big factories of the west side are giving their men an hour to listen to the talk of campaign orators in the interest of McKinley. The Crane Manufacturing company, the Fowler company, and the Featherstone company all give their men an hour in the afternoon to listen to gold agitators. When a committee from the silver club of the Typographical union asked Mr. Crane for the privilege of having its speakers address the men he said he would only consider the proposition on the understanding that the speeches should be written or printed and submitted to his censor.

And so it goes. On every hand comes evidence of the worst sort of intimidation and coercion of employees in the interest of the gold ticket. It is a form of intimidation which is effective because it is insidious. The argument that the interest of the workman must be identical with that of his employer is being used for all there is in it. That with open threats of discharge for friendliness to Bryan is driving many of the timid ones into the McKinley camp, but a reaction is setting in opposition to these feudal methods which will react on the Republicans in a way they little dream of.

The average American workman is too independent and patriotic a man to let such an insult to his manhood go unrebuked. One of the employees of a big firm said the other day at Democratic headquarters: "The old man can make me wear a McKinley button all right, but thank God he can't tell what I will do when I get inside of the election booths. He has his timing now because I cannot afford to assert the manhood in me, but I will get even on election day."

This is the sentiment of every American workman and Mr. Hanna already realizes that his coercion policy is a bad mistake. He is attempting to call off the bulldozing employers, and assures workingmen that they will be permitted to vote as they please. This is a great concession for a man of Hanna's stripe to make, and people who only work for a living should be duly grateful.

CHANCE FOR SOME GOLD BUG.

Kansas Man Offers \$750 in Gold for 1,000 "Fifty-Cent Dollars."

Ben Heilbrun, a well-known free silver man of Osage county, Kansas, offers to put up a forfeit in an Geage City bank on the following conditions: He will pay \$750 in gold for 1,000 American coined silver dollars, after the passage of the free silver act, or forfeit the \$250; the party putting up a like forfeit to lose if he fails to deliver 1,000 of such silver dollars at the time named for \$750. Mr. Heilbrun explains that if this gold standard talk about 50-cent dollars means anything here is a chance for some of its advocates to make 25 cents a piece on 1,000 silver dollars.

Labor Against the Bourse.

Otto Arendt, the distinguished German bazailler, having seen the evils that the demonization of silver brought upon his own country says in a recent communication to the New York Journal:

"If I were an American citizen I would unhesitatingly vote for the people's champion. A free coinage president appears to me a lesser evil than a stock exchange president. You are fighting the battle of labor against the bourse, the battle of the farmer against the speculator."

A BUSINESS MAN.

Here is a Merchant who investigated for himself and knows what is in the market. One of the most encouraging interviews in the money question was that recently made in Chicago with Frank H. Cooper, of the great dry goods firm of Cooper & Co. of Chicago and New York, and an old world citizen. Mr. Cooper has just returned from a trip to Europe, and to a newspaper man expressed his opinions on the financial issue as follows:

"I am yet somewhat on the fence, but I can see anything but good to result from the free coinage of silver. True, it will benefit the mine owners; it will also benefit the miners; it will benefit the farmers; it will benefit the west. It will give the farmer money; it will make better prices for farm products; it will make the farmer a buyer in our markets. 'Times can be no worse than they are at present. Our currency is not expansive enough for the demands of the people. France has \$40 per capita of money in circulation, and its people are prosperous and happy. We have but \$20 per capita. We need more money, and free silver coinage will put an end to business stagnation."

"Our factories are closed and our artisans and mechanics are out of work. More money will make higher prices, better demand for goods and a revival of prosperity."

"Goods and produce are too cheap because people have no money to buy them. The depreciation in prices on some lines of goods has been more than 50 per cent in the past six months. Can merchants and manufacturers stand this?"

"The Wilson bill that reduced the tariff on goods about 10 per cent, except on wool, which is made free, is not the cause of all the hard times."

"Do you think that putting back the old tariff would cause a return of prosperity?"

"There are many ways to view this matter. The poor and the middle classes pay all the taxes. I believe the multi-millionaires should pay their proportion. I believe in graded income tax as a partial panacea for the ills we have fallen into."

"With free silver the price of wheat and corn would enhance in value at once. Dollar wheat for the farmer makes him look at his clothes. When they are frayed he buys new. He refurnishes his house, if it is needed, and so helps to start the furniture factories going again. It is so in all lines. More money, the greater demand for goods."

"A single gold standard would bring prices still lower and more failures and more disaster for the people. It is hard to say what is exactly right. We are partially upon a bimetallic basis now, and that is in a measure our salvation. Take that away, and where are we?"

"Contrast our currency to \$15 or \$12 per capita, and the result would be such as no one could figure. Talking of free silver, our mints could not turn out over \$60,000,000 per year, less than \$1 to every inhabitant. Would that flood the country? It would restore prices, confidence and resuscitate business. That's about I think, what free silver would do for us. This question is near to the people, and they are carefully discussing it. We want to take care of ourselves first. European countries are able to take care of themselves."

CONFRONTED BY A CRISIS.

It Is Not a Partisan Question, but One of Genuine Patriotism.

We are confronted by a money power that is seeking to fasten upon the people of this country an English yoke. We are now in the midst of the gravest crisis that ever confronted this republic. In 1861 the Union was confronted with dissolution which meant anarchy in respect to government and a perpetuation of the African slavery. In 1866 we are confronted with the question of perpetually enslaving the white race. We are confronted with the question whether we shall install the English Shylock as a taskmaster over all the generations of Americans that are yet to come. We are not proposing to wrong anybody. We are proposing to give every man his due. We are not suggesting experiments. We are demanding a return to the experience of the world for thousands of years, and we say that this experiment of trying to force the nations of the earth on to a gold basis for the benefit of European creditors is ruining the American people.

We propose to pay back the English creditors in the same money they gave us—gold and silver. We propose to give them dollars that shall have the same purchasing power, that will buy as much property, and as much labor of every kind as had the dollars which they gave us—money having exactly the same purchasing power. We propose to pay them principal and interest in the same money exactly which they gave us, and we say that this act in getting silver demonetized and gold made dear, after they had succeeded in getting our bonds and our notes, so as to compel us to pay in a different kind of money from what they gave us, to pay in dollars which cost twice as much sweat, twice as much blood, as did the dollars which they gave us—we say that that act was a fraud and was a crime against civilization.

This is not a partisan question. It is a question of Republicanism or of Democracy. John Sherman and Grover Cleveland are sleeping together. It is a question of patriotism. It is a question of maintaining the institutions of the fathers for the present standard is to be maintained, if our people must go on paying interest and principal in dollars that require twice as much labor, twice as much sweat, twice as much blood to obtain, as did the dollars that were in circulation when the debts were created, then the doom of the American producer is sealed. Low prices will be made perpetual, and there will be no hope for the American farmer, the American mechanic or the American laborer.—John P. Altgeld.

Boils

It is oft difficult to convince people their blood is impure, even dread carbuncles, abscesses, boils, scrofula or salt rheum, are painful proof of the fact. It is wisdom now, or whenever there is any indication of

Impure

blood, to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and prevent such eruptions and suffering.

"I had a dread' ful carbuncle, abscess, red, fiery, fierce and sore. The doctor attended me over seven weeks. When the abscess broke, the pains were terrible, and I thought I should not live through it. I heard and read so much about Hood's Sarsaparilla, that I decided to take it, and my husband, who was suffering with boils, took it also. It soon purified our

blood to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and prevent such eruptions and suffering.

"Good's Sarsaparilla is a wonderful medicine. We took it with great benefit. We could not work, and we could not sleep. After we used them one week some of the boils had subsided, and ceased to spread. In less than a week we had a wonderful improvement, and we were soon well again. I have no doubt that Hood's Sarsaparilla is a wonderful medicine."

That Pacock Voice.

I venture to suggest a final detail of infinite consequence to real happiness in any rearrangement of society in America. Every school everywhere should have competent instructors in the use of the voice; every physician should carry in his pocket a prompt and effectual remedy for our national catarrh. There was a time the rustic Yankee dialect afforded the type for ridicule of our new world snarling utterance. But whether New England has in this respect improved, and I think it has, or some of our more recent regions have developed peculiarities of voice so much more vexatious as to make the Yankee only seem better by comparison with others, the fact is that our most distressing twang in speech today is found west of the Hudson river. There is a metallic, unmusical and harsh bark in the letter r especially that betrayeth us to the least discerning of the rest of mankind. It ought to be abolished by you reformers, even if you must make a new alphabet that has no letter r in it. And not only that, but as we have ceased to be of a sparse population our voices have become too loud.

Important as are the physical and economic aspects of this question, they are not the sole, perhaps they are not even the chief, considerations. Ethical issues have greater ultimate significance. Many of our moral and social ills are more nearly connected with bad housing than appears upon the surface. Take, for example, drunkenness. How absurd to suppose that immoderately drinking can be suppressed so long as people are left to live in houses where lack of elementary sanitation saps vitality, while noise, someness and unattractiveness impel a search for outside relief. It is entirely unjust to suppose that only a low impulse to debauch or a reckless disregard of family duties leads wage earners to contract the "saloon habit." The utter dullness and the lack of individuality in tenement house existence often lie back of the fatal temptation.

* Awnings Over the Streets in Seville.

The busiest streets and squares are kept cool and dim under awnings. On the whole, I think it was these awnings that made Seville so charming in August. There had been a few in Cordova. I have been to more than one town which raises a similar protection against Provencal sunlight, but I have never come across them when they were as elaborate, as general and as effective as in Seville. In the narrow streets they stretched from house-top to house-top at each end, dropping in a great inclosing wall of canvas so low as just to escape the heads of the high saddled horsemen who prance under them. In the large squares they extended in a checkerboard arrangement, with intricate ropes and pulleys which I never tried to understand, content to enjoy the result of black shadows alternating with great splashes of sunlight. Even the town hall spread out an awning all across the wide sidewalk in front of it and not a hotel or bank or palace or big house did we enter that had not its courts as well protected.—Elizabeth R. Pennell in Century.

No Longer Aggressive.

"What I object to about the 'new woman,'" said the apprehensive man, "is that she pushes ahead too fast."

"Oh, I don't know," replied the man in bicycle clothes.

"She wants to do as much work as a man does."

"You're wrong. You get a tandem, ride up a hill with one of them, and you'll find out your mistake."

—Washington Star.

Women who are weak and nervous, who have no appetite and cannot sleep, find strength and vigor in Hood's Sarsaparilla.

HOUSING OF THE POOR.

The Wage Earner Has a Deep Interest In This Subject.

What are the wage earner's special interests in improved housing? In the first place, this class is vitally interested in the conservation of health. Good health means earning power, and as workingmen lead more or less of a hand to mouth existence any loss of earning power is a serious matter. Lord Beaconsfield aptly voiced this truth in an address delivered at the opening of some new blocks of improved tenements in London. He said "the health of the people is really the

foundation upon which all their happiness and their power depend." Few realize the loss of productive energy through sickness brought about by bad living environments.

Dr. James Page, the distinguished English physician, estimates that the whole population of England between 15 and 65 years old works in each year 20,000,000 weeks less than it might if it were not for sickness. He puts down the loss inflicted on wage earners at nearly \$15,000,000 annually. He refers simply to a purely preventable loss. Some years ago the London health authorities instituted inquiries in certain low neighborhoods to estimate the value of labor lost in a year, not by sickness, but from sheer exhaustion induced by unfavorable surroundings. It was found that, upon the lowest average, every worker lost about 20 days in the year from this cause. One might go on multiplying such instances, but it is not necessary to enforce the argument by cumulative citation.

Wage earners are vitally interested in the passage and enforcement of wise sanitary laws. Bad sanitation entails proportionally worse economic consequences to them than to the more highly favored. They are also more often the victim of sickness and epidemics, fostered by insanitary neighborhoods.

The workingman has a positive interest in using whatever political power he possesses to secure legal remedies against uninhabitable houses through expropriation laws such as those current in England and the measure recently put into operation by the board of health of New York city under the tenement house law of 1895. Who, if not wage earners, are interested in the obliteration of rookeries where the death rate equals 73 in 1,000? Whatever promotes better living conditions, no matter whether it comes from legal enactment or private effort, will find support from wage earners who appreciate their true interests.

Important as are the physical and economic aspects of this question, they are not the sole, perhaps they are not even the chief, considerations. Ethical issues have greater ultimate significance. Many of our moral and social ills are more nearly connected with bad housing than appears upon the surface. Take, for example, drunkenness. How absurd to suppose that immoderately drinking can be suppressed so long as people are left to live in houses where lack of elementary sanitation saps vitality, while noise, someness and unattractiveness impel a search for outside relief. It is entirely unjust to suppose that only a low impulse to debauch or a reckless disregard of family duties leads wage earners to contract the "saloon habit." The utter dullness and the lack of individuality in tenement house existence often lie back of the fatal temptation.

* Awnings Over the Streets in Seville.

The busiest streets and squares are kept cool and dim under awnings. On the whole, I think it was these awnings that made Seville so charming in August. There had been a few in Cordova. I have been to more than one town which raises a similar protection against Provencal sunlight, but I have never come across them when they were as elaborate, as general and as effective as in Seville. In the narrow streets they stretched from house-top to house-top at each end, dropping in a great inclosing wall of canvas so low as just to escape the heads of the high saddled horsemen who prance under them. In the large squares they extended in a checkerboard arrangement, with intricate ropes and pulleys which I never tried to understand, content to enjoy the result of black shadows alternating with great splashes of sunlight. Even the town hall spread out an awning all across the wide sidewalk in front of it and not a hotel or bank or palace or big house did we enter that had not its courts as well protected.—Elizabeth R. Pennell in Century.

How It Happened.

"Too bad about Shelby, wasn't it?"

"What's the matter with him?"

"He had a terrible shock day before yesterday and may not recover. Hadn't you heard about it?"

"No. How did it happen?"

"Well, he had an engagement to meet his wife at a certain place town town at 12 o'clock."

"Yes."

"And he hurried up with his work and started out for the rendezvous."

"Yes."

"He got there at exactly the appointed time."

"I see. Well?"

"His wife had been there 12 seconds." —Cleveland Leader.

Half Fare to Ottawa. Account of the Putnam County Fair.

For the above occasions agents of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railway will sell tickets to Ottawa and return at one fare for the round trip, October 6th to 10th, inclusive, good returning until October 11th. For particulars apply to agents of the O. H. & D. railway.

Working Woman's Home Association.

21 S. Peoria St., Chicago, Ill., Jan. 11, 1896.

Our Working Woman's Home Association used your Honey and Tar six years ago, and are using it to-day. It has always been a favorite, for while its taste is not at all unpleasant its effects are very beneficial. It has never yet disappointed us. Wishing you all possible success, sincerely yours, LAURA G. FIXON, Bus. Mgr. H. F. Vorkamp, n. e. cor. Main and North streets.

WALDEMAR RICHTER, Administrator.

A Handsome Complexion

is one of the greatest charms a woman can possess. Pozzoni's COMPLEXION POWDER

THE PRIZE BABY KANSAS CITY NO. 12

Card of Distinguishing ECZEMA REMEDIES

Our baby when three weeks old was badly affected with eczema, and nearly every part of his body was involved when we concluded to try C. L. E. Remedy. We took a small quantity of the cream and applied it to the affected parts, and within a few days the eczema was gone. We have used it ever since and have been greatly relieved.

By the time our baby was six months old he was a healthy, strong, well developed child.

NEW FALL GUYER HAT. \$2.75, AT THE MAMMOTH.

Advertisers of Facts.

LOCAL TIME CARD	
Time of departure of trains from stations, depots at Lima, connected 2, 1896.	
E. & W. & C. R. R.	
Going East Daily.....	7:45 a.m.
" " " ex. Sunday.....	8:30 a.m.
" " " " 9:30 p.m.	
Going West.....	10:45 a.m.
" " " ex. Sunday.....	9:30 a.m.
" " " " 3:45 p.m.	
" " " " 5:00 p.m.	
" " " Limited.....	3:30 a.m.
C. & E. R. R.	
Going North, daily.....	1:35 a.m.
" " " " 6:30 a.m.	
" " " " 12:45 p.m.	
" " " " 4:30 p.m.	
" " " " 8:45 p.m.	
" " " Sunday, only.....	7:45 a.m.
" " " " 11:45 a.m.	
" " " " 4:45 p.m.	
Going South, daily.....	2:20 a.m.
" " " " 6:45 a.m.	
" " " " 1:00 p.m.	
" " " " 4:00 p.m.	
" " " " 7:15 a.m.	
L. E. & W. R. R.	
Going East, daily ex. Sunday.....	7:20 a.m.
" " " " 1:40 p.m.	
" " " " 4:45 p.m.	
" " " Sunday, only.....	7:30 a.m.
" " " " 10:30 a.m.	
" " " " 4:45 p.m.	
" " " " 7:15 a.m.	
Ohio Southern.....	Arrives Daily, except Sunday 11:05 a.m. 5:00 p.m.
LIMA NORTHERN.	
GOING NORTH.	
press, leaves.....	8:30 a.m.
" " " " 10:00 a.m.	
" " " " 11:30 a.m.	
" " " " 12:30 p.m.	
" " " " 1:45 p.m.	
" " " " 3:45 p.m.	
GOING SOUTH.	
press, arrives.....	5:20 a.m.
" " " " 4:30 p.m.	
" " " " 8:00 p.m.	

VICIOUS DOG

Excitement on West Wayne
street by Biting People.

People who live on West Wayne could be warned against a dog that passes along that street. It is believed that the owner lives in the country, or at town. It is frequently following a certain horse and the dog is one that resembles somewhat a shepherd dog. Its dark brown color, has, and around, or under its hair is white. Without the least warning, when a person passing on the side will run to the walk and bite person passing. This it did yesterday. One little child deeply bitten in the arm that of course. So quickly did the deed that the mother did not know what had occurred until screamed. The mother called the dog running from the afternoon a lady living on the same street, was going to her husband, when, without the same dog grabbed him. The flesh was not bitten in the mackintosh bearing and the sleeve of were nearly torn off. The bore, ran under the wagon and on. The child should be watched and first time it is seen on the

the afternoon a lady living on the same street, was going to her husband, when, without the same dog grabbed him. The flesh was not bitten in the mackintosh bearing and the sleeve of were nearly torn off. The bore, ran under the wagon and on. The child should be watched and first time it is seen on the

CASES OF THE SKIN.

use itching and smarting incisions, tetter, salt-rheum, and other the skin is instantly allayed by Chamberlain's Eye and Skin. Many very bad cases have been cured by it. It is equallyitching piles and a favorite remedy. Nipples; chapped hands; chilblites, and chronic sore eyes. Druggists at 25 cents per box.

Foley's Condition Powders, they a horse needs when in bad condition. Blood purifier and vermifuge.

Never Say Die.

esperate cases of kidney pronounced incurable have by Foley's Kidney Cure. Indians use it. H. F. Vortkamp, n. e cor. Main and North streets.

Never Say Die.

The Putnam County Fair is the Fair of All Fairs. Oct. 6th to 10th, and if you want to see good races go to Ottawa, via the Lima Northern railway. Trains leave Lima Northern depot at 8:35. 50c round trip.

5:20

ARRESTED IN LONDON.

A Couple Claiming to Be Americans in Trouble.

ACCUSED OF SHOPLIFTING.

The London Police Arrest Walter Michael Castle and His Wife, Whose Trunks Are Filled With Stolen Goods.

London, Oct. 7.—Walter Michael Castle, described as an American merchant, Eli Castle, his wife, and Fred Castle, his son, 10 years of age, were arrested at the Hotel Cecil and subsequently arraigned at the Marlborough Street police court, charged with stealing several sable and chinchilla skins, of a total value of £21, from furriers of this city.

Evidence was presented tending to show that the prisoners had entered the shops mentioned, and after examining the furs left without buying. Immediately after they departed the proprietor missed the goods and notified the police. The latter found in the rooms occupied by the Castles at the Hotel Cecil five trunks, which contained the missing furs.

The sum of \$90 was found on Castle and six 100-franc notes were found on his wife. Both these prisoners were remanded for a week, bail being refused, and the boy was discharged.

DETAILS OF BATTLES

Eighty Insurgents Killed in the Recent Engagement.

Havana, Oct. 7.—Some details have been received of the two engagements fought by the troops under Colonos Granados and the insurgents under Antonio Macao at Guamo, in the western part of the province of Pinar Del Rio on Monday last.

Colonel Granados was informed that the Cantabria battalion was surrounded by a force of 3,000 insurgent infantry and 800 cavalry at Guamo. The insurgent force had been sent to Guamo by Antonio Macao from Loma Blanca.

Colonel Granados' troops charged the enemy after his artillery had fired 12 shots at the insurgents' position. The insurgents soon commenced to fire and the Cantabria battalion, thus relieved from its dangerous position, was enabled to join the troops under Colonel Granados and the entire force pushed forward to attack the positions which the insurgents had taken up, after having been driven away from the immediate vicinity of Guamo.

The latter was stubbornly defended but the insurgents were dislodged after five hours' fighting and were driven back beyond Loma Blanca, leaving 80 killed on the field. The troops had 12 killed and 92 men wounded, among the latter being four officers.

Colonel Granados' troops charged the enemy after his artillery had fired 12 shots at the insurgents' position. The insurgents soon commenced to fire and the Cantabria battalion, thus relieved from its dangerous position, was enabled to join the troops under Colonel Granados and the entire force pushed forward to attack the positions which the insurgents had taken up, after having been driven away from the immediate vicinity of Guamo.

The latter was stubbornly defended but the insurgents were dislodged after five hours' fighting and were driven back beyond Loma Blanca, leaving 80 killed on the field. The troops had 12 killed and 92 men wounded, among the latter being four officers.

Colonel Granados' troops charged the enemy after his artillery had fired 12 shots at the insurgents' position. The insurgents soon commenced to fire and the Cantabria battalion, thus relieved from its dangerous position, was enabled to join the troops under Colonel Granados and the entire force pushed forward to attack the positions which the insurgents had taken up, after having been driven away from the immediate vicinity of Guamo.

The latter was stubbornly defended but the insurgents were dislodged after five hours' fighting and were driven back beyond Loma Blanca, leaving 80 killed on the field. The troops had 12 killed and 92 men wounded, among the latter being four officers.

Colored Editor Killed.

Cumberland, Md., Oct. 7.—The number of dead in the wreck on the Pittsburg division of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, near Bowmar's station, will never be known until the debris has been cleared away. Up to this time four bodies have been taken out of the wreckage. Three were white men who could not be identified, and the fourth was a colored man who was identified as George Welchum, a colored printer, who founded the Pioneer Press at Martinsburg, W. Va.

Convention of Miners.

Columbus, O., Oct. 7.—Great interest centers around the miners' convention at Wirthwin's hall Wednesday. Chairman Chapman has not called the operators' committee together, but in case a joint meeting is desired they can be hastily summoned. The operators will stand by their resolution demanding a reduction in the price of mining to 45 cents, which recognizes the differential in favor of Ohio against the Thirty-fourth district were rejected.

Professor Dyche Heard From.

Lawrence, Kan., Oct. 7.—Professor L. I. Dyche, the companion of Peary in his Arctic expedition, was heard from in a letter received by his wife, written under date of Aug. 22, at Cook's inlet. In it the explorer states he had found the coveted specimens desired for the state university and would be home early in October.

Awaiting Extradition.

New York, Oct. 7.—Elliott Danforth, chairman of the Democratic state committee, has returned to town, after he had an interview with Senator Hill at Albany. He assured callers at headquarters that the senator would give his adhesion to both the national and state Democratic tickets.

New Incorporations.

Columbus, O., Oct. 7.—The United States Rope and Supply company, Cincinnati, capital stock \$10,000; American Chemical company, Cincinnati, capital stock \$10,000; Academy of Science, Cleveland, capital stock \$5,000.

Gold from Australia.

New York, Oct. 7.—J. & W. Seligman will receive through their San Francisco correspondent, the Anglo-California bank, about \$2,00,000 in gold, due to arrive in San Francisco October 22.

A Wedding.

Canton, O., Oct. 7.—Herman Kohler, 65, whose wife died three months ago, and Miss Rosa Lang, 66, were married. It is claimed the groom agreed to give the bride \$50,000 on her wedding day.

Lady Drowned herself.

Wooster, O., Oct. 7.—Mrs. Henry Clouse of Lodi suffocated by drowning. She had erysipelas.

Hogs Are Dying.

Delaware, O., Oct. 7.—Hog cholera is killing a vast number of porkers in this county.

THE DAY IN PARIS

The Czar Visits President Faure.

Paris, Oct. 7.—President Faure, surrounded by the members of his household, met at the portico of the palace and after warmly shaking hand with his majesty they proceeded to salon, where they remained in conversation for 20 minutes.

The president then conducted the czar to another salon, where the ministers were presented to his majesty, and thence the latter was escorted to the grande salle des fêtes, where 100 senators and deputies were presented to the distinguished visitor. His majesty then entered into conversation with the leading men. He talked to M. Ribet.

One of the features of the day has been the numerous demonstrations which have occurred before the Strasbourg statue, which has been decked out with mourning emblems to express the nation's grief over the loss of Alsace and Lorraine. Crowds have gathered all day before this statue, doffing their hats and shouting, "Long live Alsace."

The czar has conferred the grand coronation of the order of Alexander, with the diamond insignia, upon M. Loubeau, president of the senate; M. Brisson, president of the chamber of deputies; M. Meline, president of the council of ministers, and M. Hanotaux, minister of foreign affairs.

The state coach, bearing the Russian sovereign, traversed a sea of people from the Palace de la Concorde to the Palace of the Elysee.

Arrived at the Elysee, the dinner was immediately commenced. There were 225 guests present. The table of honor was placed at the end of the great hall of fêtes upon a slightly raised platform, separated from the other tables by a couple of beflowered pillars. The czar and President Faure sat at the center of this table, the czarina sitting beside him. M. Faure and Mme. Faure sat beside him.

The czarina wore a robe of shot blue silk, a diadem upon her head and a diamond necklace about her throat.

THEY CARRY RAZORS.

Convention of International Barbers Union in Session.

Evansville, Ind., Oct. 7.—The first biennial convention of the International Barbers' Union was called to order at 9 o'clock in Central Labor hall and the delegates welcomed by Mayor Hawkins.

The union embraces barbers in the United States and Canada, and the meeting will last for several days. Heretofore meetings have been held annually, the one last year being the seventh annual, and was held in St. Paul.

Thirty-eight states are represented at the meeting. The chief question of interest at this convention will be the agitation of licensing barbers. San Francisco, Washington and Memphis have strong delegations working for the next meeting.

FISH POISONING CONTINUES.

Three Deaths Are Reported and Many Are Seriously Ill.

Milwaukee, Oct. 7.—Cases of poisoning from eating smoked white fish continue to be reported. Three deaths thus far have taken place at Merrill, Wis., where Albert Radloff, Gus Kueger and a man whose name is not given succumbed. Radloff's father and two other children of the family are very ill from eating the fish. Several others in the town are also ill.

Certificates Rejected.

Albany, Oct. 7.—Certificates of nomination of J. H. Vehslage, regular Democratic nominee for congress in the Seventh district, Charles Fremont Williams and Herman D. Fulton, Prohibition congressional nominees in the Thirtieth and Twenty-seventh districts, and Staley M. Wood, nominee of the National Democratic party for congress from the Thirty-fourth district were rejected.

Professor Dyche Heard From.

Lawrence, Kan., Oct. 7.—Professor L. I. Dyche, the companion of Peary in his Arctic expedition, was heard from in a letter received by his wife, written under date of Aug. 22, at Cook's inlet. In it the explorer states he had found the coveted specimens desired for the state university and would be home early in October.

Awaiting Extradition.

New York, Oct. 7.—Henry P. Senn, accused of having swindled the Dallas (Texas) News company out of \$600, was committed to jail to await the arrival of extradition papers from Texas.

A GOOD PRACTICE.

—IF YOU—

DON'T Good Appetite and Perfect Digestion.

After each meal dissolve one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets in the mouth and, mingling with the food, they constitute a perfect digestive, absolutely safe for the most sensitive stomach.

They digest the food before it has time to ferment, thus preventing the formation of gas and keeping the blood pure and free from the poisonous products of fermented, half digested food.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets make the complexion clear by keeping the blood pure.

They increase flesh by digesting flesh forming foods.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the only remedy designed especially for the cure of stomach troubles and nothing else.

One disease, one remedy, the successful physician of to day is the specialist, the successive medicine is the medicine prepared especially for one disease.

A whole package taken at one time would not hurt you, but would simply be a waste of good material.

Over six thousand men and women in the state of Michigan alone have been cured of indigestion and dyspepsia by the use of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Sold by all druggists at 50 cents per package.

Send for Free Book on stomach disease, to Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

HOME SECRETS.

Lima Parents Keep Them; but with a little light, there

NEED BE NONE.

How carefully parents guard the secrets of their boys and girls. At night as they carefully tuck the bed clothes round them they chide and warn that they will be angry if they repeat last night's offense, softly saying to themselves it's only a habit, but we must break them of it. This is the parents' mistake. The children cannot help it, and sweet, clean dry beds can be the resting place of every child when it is understood that the cause is not a habit but a weakness that can be cured. Active life of the little ones tends to weaken the kidneys, and weak kidneys means inability to retain the urine. This is a condition, not a habit, and should have the same prompt attention you would give to the marked symptoms of any disease.

One Doan's Kidney Pill is taken twice a day and at bedtime will strengthen the kidneys of a child, and in a short time there will be no cause to scold, for the so-called habit will disappear promptly.

Mr. Wm. Maurer, Fire Dept. No. 1, says: "I got a box of Doan's Kidney Pill from W. M. Melville's drug store, No. 147 N. Main street, for my little boy, aged five years. He has been troubled with incontinence of the urine during the night. I had given him several highly recommended medicines without obtaining any satisfaction. I spoke to

COERCION THE GAME.

EMPLOYERS ARE PRESSING THE THUMB SCREWS FOR HANNA.

The slogan of the Standard "Coopers of Education" has come to be "No Tax on the Poor or Slave" in the Chamber of Commerce of Chicago.

National League, Anti-Silver. Bradfords, Chicago, Sept. 18, 1896.—As the campaign progresses it becomes more and more apparent that the heads of the great corporations are following Mark Hanna's advice regarding to the methods to be employed to gain the vote of their employees. Coercion of the most flagrant type is being employed on all hands to stem the tide of popular sentiment in favor of Bryan. Nothing like it has ever occurred before in any election in this country. The slogan of the so-called "campaign of education" has come to be "Vote as I tell you or starve." Hanna knowing so well the potency of this argument has impressed its importance on the managers of the railroads and other great corporations and they are carrying his idea into effect in the most shameless, brutal manner.

In some instances the employees are given to understand that if they do not vote for McKinley the shop will be closed and they thrown out of employment. In other instances, particularly in case of the railroads, there is no mincing of matters, and the men are told frankly and bluntly if they do not vote the way the company wants them they will be discharged. Here is the testimony of a man who works at a car cleaner in the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul yards: "About a week ago my foreman came to me and said he wanted me to join a railway men's McKinley club. I told him I took little or no interest in politics, and did not care to join. Then he told me plainly that if I did not join he would get a man in my place who would join. There are plenty of men who are out of work and would be glad to take your place, he said, and I concluded the best thing to do was to join the club. I am assessed 35 cents a week and only get \$1.25 a day. There are 300 members of the club, and I am satisfied the great majority of them have been coerced into joining just as I was."

Superintendent Hubbard of the Chicago division of the Rock Island railroad found there was a strong silver sentiment among the men of his division, and a few days ago determined to give them an "object lesson." He discharged sixty-six trackmen who were getting from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day and put in their places Italians at 50 cents a day. And what made the matter all the more offensive was the employment of the padrone to those men and get 15 cents on their wages to do it. The Rock Island has on its pay-rolls twelve campaign orators who are going to all points on the system and haranguing the men on the awful results which will come to the workingmen if Bryan is elected.

Several of the big factories of the west side are giving their men an hour to listen to the talk of campaign orators in the interest of McKinley. The Crane Manufacturing company, the Fowler company, and the Fetherston company all give their men an hour in the afternoon to listen to gold agreements. When a committee from the silver club of the Typographical union asked Mr. Crane for the privilege of having its speakers address the men he said he would only consider the proposition on the understanding that the speeches should be written or printed and submitted to his censor-

ship.

And so it goes. On every hand comes evidence of the worst sort of intimidation and coercion of employees in the interest of the gold ticket. It is a form of intimidation which is effective because it is insidious. The argument that the interest of the workman must be identical with that of his employer is being used for all there is in it. That with open threats of discharge for friendliness for Bryan is driving many of the timid ones into the McKinley camp, but a reaction is setting in opposition to these feudal methods which will react on the Republicans in a way they little dream of.

The average American workman is too independent and patriotic a man to let such an insult to his manhood go unrebuked. One of the employees of a big firm said the other day at Democratic headquarters: "The old man can make me wear a McKinley button all right, but thank God he can't tell what I will do when I get inside of the election booths. He has his lining now because I cannot afford to assert the manhood in me, but I will get even on election day."

This is the sentiment of every American workman and Mr. Hanna already realizes that his coercion policy is a bad mistake. He is attempting to call off the bulldozing employers and assures workmen that they will be permitted to vote as they please.

This is a great concession for a man of Hanna's stripe to make, and people who only work for a living should be duly grateful.

CHANCE FOR SOME GOLD BUG.

Evasive Man Offers \$750 in Gold for 1,000 "Fifty-Cent Dollars."

Ben Hellbraun, a well-known free silver man of Osage county, Kansas, offers to put up a forfeit in an Osage City bank on the following conditions: He will pay \$750 in gold for 1,000 American coined silver dollars after the passage of the free silver act, or forfeit the \$250; the party putting up a like forfeit to lose if he fails to deliver 1,000 of such silver dollars at the time stated for \$750. Mr. Hellbraun explains that if this gold standard talk about 50-cent dollars means anything here is a chance for some of its advocates to make 25 per cent on 1,000 silver dollars.

Labor Against the Bourgeoisie.

Otto Arendt, the distinguished German bismarckian, having seen the evils that the demonization of silver brought upon his own country says in a recent communication to the New York Journal:

"If I were an American citizen I would unhesitatingly vote for the people's champion. A free coinage president appears to me a lesser evil than a stock exchange president. You are fighting the battle of labor against the bourgeoisie, the battle of the farmers against the speculators."

A BUSINESS MAN.

Here is a Merchant who investigated for himself and knows what is the Master.

One of the most encouraging interviews on the master question was that recently made in Chicago with Frank H. Cooper of the great dry goods firm of Siegel, Cooper & Co. of Chicago and New York, and known the world over. Mr. Cooper has just returned from a trip to Europe, and to a newspaper man he expressed his opinions on the financial issue as follows:

"I am not yet what on the fence, but I can't see anything but good to result from the free coinage of silver. True, it will benefit the mine owners; it will also benefit the miners; give them work, and benefit the west. It will give the farmer money; it will make better prices for farm products; it will make the farmer a buyer in our markets."

"Times can be no worse than they are at present. Our currency is not expansive enough for the demands of the people. France has \$40 per capita of money in circulation, and its people are prosperous and happy. We have but \$20 per capita. We need more money, and free silver coinage will put an end to business stagnation."

"Our factories are closed and our artisans and mechanics are out of work. More money will make higher prices, better demand for goods and a revival of prosperity."

"Goods and produce are too cheap because people have no money to buy them. The depreciation in prices on some lines of goods has been more than 50 per cent in the past six months. Can merchants and manufacturers stand this?"

"The Wilson bill that reduced the tariff on goods about 10 per cent, except on wool, which is made free, is not the cause of all the hard times."

"Do you think that putting back the old tariff would cause a return of prosperity?"

"There are many ways to view this matter. The poor and the middle classes pay all the taxes. I believe the multi-millionaires should pay their proportion. I believe in a graded income tax as a partial panacea for the ills we have fallen into."

"With free silver the price of wheat and corn would enhance in value at once. Dollar wheat for the farmer makes him look at his clothes. When they are frayed he buys new. He refurnishes his house, if it is needed, and so helps to start the furniture factories going again. It is so in all lines. More money, the greater demand for goods."

"A single gold standard would bring prices still lower and more failures and more disaster for the people. It is hard to say what is exactly right. We are partially upon a bimetallic basis now, and that is in a measure our salvation. Take that away, and where are we?"

"Contract our currency to \$15 or \$12 per capita, and the result would be such as no one could figure. Talking of free silver, our mints could not turn out over \$60,000,000 per year, less than \$1 to every inhabitant. Would that flood the country? It would restore prices, confidence and resuscitate business. That's about I think, what free silver would do for us. This question is near to the people, and they are carefully discussing it. We want to take care of ourselves first. The speeches should be written or printed and submitted to his censor-

ship."

CONFRONTED BY A CRISIS.

It Is Not A Partisan Question, but One of Genuine Patriotism.

We are confronted by a money power that is seeking to fasten upon the people of this country an English yoke. We are now in the midst of the gravest crisis that ever confronted this republic. In 1861 the Union was confronted with dissolution which meant anarchy in respect to government and a perpetuation of the African slavery. In 1896 we are confronted with the question of perpetually enslaving the white race.

We are confronted with the question whether we shall install the English Shylock as a taskmaster over all the generations of Americans that are yet to come. We are not proposing to wrong anybody. We are proposing to give every man his due.

We are not suggesting experiments. We are demanding a return to the experience of the world for thousands of years, and we say that this experiment of trying to force the nations of the earth on to a gold basis for the benefit of European creditors is ruining the American people.

We propose to pay back the English creditors in the same money they gave us—gold and silver. We propose to give them dollars that shall have the same purchasing power, that will buy as much property and as much labor of every kind as had the dollars which they gave us—money having exactly the same purchasing power. We propose to pay them principal and interest in the same money exactly which they gave us, and we say that their acts in getting silver demonetized and gold made dear, after they had succeeded in getting our bonds and our notes, so as to compel us to pay in a different kind of money from what they gave us, to pay in dollars which cost twice as much sweat, twice as much blood, as did the dollars which they gave us—we say that that act was a fraud and was a crime against civilization.

This is not a partisan question. It is not a question of Republicanism or of Democracy. John Sherman and Grover Cleveland are sleeping together. It is a question of patriotism. It is a question of maintaining the institutions of the fathers, for if the present standard is to be maintained, if our people must go on paying interest and principal in dollars that require twice as much labor, twice as much sweat, twice as much blood to obtain, as did the dollars that were in circulation when the debts were created, then the doom of the American producers is sealed. Low prices will be made perpetual, and there will be no hope for the American farmer, the American mechanic or the American laborer.—John P. Altgeld.

The Wage Earner Has a Deep Interest in This Subject.

What are the wage earner's special interests in improved housing? In the first place, this class is vitally interested in the conservation of health. Good health means earning power, and as workingmen lead more or less of a hand to mouth existence any loss of earning power is a serious matter. Lord Beaconsfield aptly voiced this truth in an address delivered at the opening of some new blocks of improved tenements in London. He said "the health of the people is really the

foundation upon which all their happiness and their power depend."

Few realize the loss of productive energy through sickness brought about by bad living environments. Sir James Paget, the distinguished English physician, estimates that the whole population of England between 15 and 50 years old works less than it might if it were not for sickness. He puts down the loss indicated on wage earners at nearly \$14,000,000 annually. He refers simply to purely preventable loss. Some years ago the London health authorities instituted inquiries in certain low neighborhoods to estimate the value of labor lost in a year, not by sickness, but from sheer exhaustion induced by unfavorable surroundings. It was found that upon the lowest average, every worker lost about 20 days in the year from this cause. One might go on multiplying such instances, but it is not necessary to enforce the argument by cumulative citation.

Wage earners are vitally interested in the passage and enforcement of wise sanitary laws. Bad sanitation entails proportionally worse economic consequences to them than to the more highly favored. They are also more often the victim of sickness and epidemics, fostered by insanitary neighborhoods.

The workingman has a positive interest in using whatever political power he possesses to secure legal remedies against uninhabitable houses through expropriation laws such as those current in England and the measure recently put into operation by the board of health of New York city under the tenement house law of 1895. Who, if not wage earners, are interested in the obliteration of rookeries where the death rate equals 73 in 1,000? Whatever promotes better living conditions, no matter whether it comes from legal enactment or private effort, will find support from wage earners who appreciate their true interests.

Important as are the physical and economic aspects of this question, they are not the sole, perhaps they are not even the chief considerations. Ethical issues have greater ultimate significance. Many of our moral and social ills are more nearly connected with bad housing than appears upon the surface. Take, for example, drunkenness. How absurd to suppose that immoderate liquor drinking can be suppressed so long as people are left to live in houses where lack of elementary sanitation saps vitality, while noise-someness and unattractiveness impel a search for outside relief. Take, for example, drunkenness. How absurd to suppose that immoderate liquor drinking can be suppressed so long as people are left to live in houses where lack of elementary sanitation saps vitality, while noise-someness and unattractiveness impel a search for outside relief.

The Yankee only seem better by comparison with others, the fact is that our most distressing twang in speech today is found west of the Hudson river. There is a metallic, unusual and harsh buzz in the letter r especially that betrayeth us to the least discerning of the rest of mankind. It ought to be abolished by you reformers, even if you must make a new alphabet that has no letter r in it. And not only that, but as we have ceased to be of a sparse population our voices have become too loud.

Our immigrants of nearly 300 years ago brought with them the low and soft voices of their English progenitors. In the wilderness that received them they felt the awe of great solitudes and must for a time have spoken in subdued tones, as do the wanderers today in the remote valleys of the great mountain ranges or over the vast plains of our western wilds. But as the woods have been cleared away and the prairies have come under cultivation as general and as effective as in Seville. In the narrow streets they stretched from housetop to housetop at each end, dropping in a great inclosing wall of canvas so low as just to escape the heads of the high saddled horsemen who pranced under them. In the large squares they extended in a checkerboard arrangement, with intricate ropes and pulleys which I never tried to understand, content to enjoy the result of black shadows alternating with great splashes of sunlight. Even the town hall spread out an awning all across the wide sidewalk in front of it and not a hotel or bank or palace or big house did we enter that had not its courts as well as the fatal temptation.

Awnings Over the Streets In Seville.

The basest streets and squares are kept cool and dim under awnings. On the whole, I think it was these awnings that made Seville so charming in August. There had been a few in Cordova. I have been to more than one town which raises a similar protection against Provencal sunlight, but I have never come across them when they were as elaborate as general and as effective as in Seville. In the narrow streets they stretched from housetop to housetop at each end, dropping in a great inclosing wall of canvas so low as just to escape the heads of the high saddled horsemen who pranced under them. In the large squares they extended in a checkerboard arrangement, with intricate ropes and pulleys which I never tried to understand, content to enjoy the result of black shadows alternating with great splashes of sunlight. Even the town hall spread out an awning all across the wide sidewalk in front of it and not a hotel or bank or palace or big house did we enter that had not its courts as well as the fatal temptation.

Awning Over the Streets In Seville.

The basest streets and squares are kept cool and dim under awnings. On the whole, I think it was these awnings that made Seville so charming in August. There had been a few in Cordova. I have been to more than one town which raises a similar protection against Provencal sunlight, but I have never come across them when they were as elaborate as general and as effective as in Seville. In the narrow streets they stretched from housetop to housetop at each end, dropping in a great inclosing wall of canvas so low as just to escape the heads of the high saddled horsemen who pranced under them. In the large squares they extended in a checkerboard arrangement, with intricate ropes and pulleys which I never tried to understand, content to enjoy the result of black shadows alternating with great splashes of sunlight. Even the town hall spread out an awning all across the wide sidewalk in front of it and not a hotel or bank or palace or big house did we enter that had not its courts as well as the fatal temptation.

Awning Over the Streets In Seville.

The basest streets and squares are kept cool and dim under awnings. On the whole, I think it was these awnings that made Seville so charming in August. There had been a few in Cordova. I have been to more than one town which raises a similar protection against Provencal sunlight, but I have never come across them when they were as elaborate as general and as effective as in Seville. In the narrow streets they stretched from housetop to housetop at each end, dropping in a great inclosing wall of canvas so low as just to escape the heads of the high saddled horsemen who pranced under them. In the large squares they extended in a checkerboard arrangement, with intricate ropes and pulleys which I never tried to understand, content to enjoy the result of black shadows alternating with great splashes of sunlight. Even the town hall spread out an awning all across the wide sidewalk in front of it and not a hotel or bank or palace or big house did we enter that had not its courts as well as the fatal temptation.

Awning Over the Streets In Seville.

The basest streets and squares are kept cool and dim under awnings. On the whole, I think it was these awnings that made Seville so charming in August. There had been a few in Cordova. I have been to more than one town which raises a similar protection against Provencal sunlight, but I have never come across them when they were as elaborate as general and as effective as in Seville. In the narrow streets they stretched from housetop to housetop at each end, dropping in a great inclosing wall of canvas so low as just to escape the heads of the high saddled horsemen who pranced under them. In the large squares they extended in a checkerboard arrangement, with intricate ropes and pulleys which I never tried to understand, content to enjoy the result of black shadows alternating with great splashes of sunlight. Even the town hall spread out an awning all across the wide sidewalk in front of it and not a hotel or bank or palace or big house did we enter that had not its courts as well as the fatal temptation.

Awning Over the Streets In Seville.

The basest streets and squares are kept cool and dim under awnings. On the whole, I think it was these awnings that made Seville so charming in August. There had been a few in Cordova. I have been to more than one town which raises a similar protection against Provencal sunlight, but I have never come across them when they were as elaborate as general and as effective as in Seville. In the narrow streets they stretched from housetop to housetop at each end, dropping in a great inclosing wall of canvas so low as just to escape the heads of the high saddled horsemen who pranced under them. In the large squares they extended in a checkerboard arrangement, with intricate ropes and pulleys which I never tried to understand, content to enjoy the result of black shadows alternating with great splashes of sunlight. Even the town hall spread out an awning all across the wide sidewalk in front of it and not a hotel or bank or palace or big house did we enter that had not its courts as well as the fatal temptation.

Awning Over the Streets In Seville.

The basest streets and squares are kept cool and dim under awnings. On the whole, I think it was these awnings that made Seville so charming in August. There had been a few in Cordova. I have been to more than one town which raises a similar protection against Provencal sunlight, but I have never come across them when they were as elaborate as general and as effective as in Seville. In the narrow streets they stretched from housetop to housetop at each end, dropping in a great inclosing wall of canvas so low as just to escape the heads of the high saddled horsemen who pranced under them. In the large squares they extended in a checkerboard arrangement, with intricate ropes and pulleys which I never tried to understand, content to enjoy the result of black shadows alternating with great splashes of sunlight. Even the town hall spread out an awning all across the wide sidewalk in front of it and not a hotel or bank or palace or big house did we enter that had not its courts as well as the fatal temptation.

Awning Over the Streets In Seville.

The basest streets and squares are kept cool and dim under awnings. On the whole, I think it was these awnings that made Seville so charming in August. There had been a few in Cordova. I have been to more than one town which raises a similar protection against Provencal sunlight, but I have never come across them when they were as elaborate as general and as effective as in Seville. In the narrow streets they stretched from housetop to housetop at each end, dropping in a great inclosing wall of canvas so low as just to escape the heads of the high saddled horsemen who pranced under them. In the large squares they extended in a checkerboard arrangement, with intricate ropes and pulleys which I never tried to understand, content to enjoy the result of black shadows alternating with great splashes of sunlight. Even the town hall spread out an awning all across the wide sidewalk in front of it and not a hotel or bank or palace or big house did we enter that had not its courts as well as the fatal temptation.

Awning Over the Streets In Seville.

The basest streets and squares are kept cool and dim under awnings. On the whole, I think it was these awnings that made Seville so charming in August. There had been a few in Cordova. I have been to more than one town which raises a similar protection against Provencal sunlight, but I have never come across them when they were as elaborate as general and as effective as in Seville. In the narrow streets they stretched from housetop to housetop at each end, dropping in a great inclosing wall of canvas so low as just to escape the heads of the high saddled horsemen who pranced under them. In the large squares they extended in a checkerboard arrangement, with intricate ropes and pulleys which I never tried to understand, content to enjoy the result of black shadows alternating with great splashes of sunlight. Even the town hall spread out an awning all across the wide sidewalk in front of it and not a hotel or bank or palace or big house did we enter that had not its courts as well as the fatal temptation.

Awning Over the Streets In Seville.

The basest streets and squares are kept cool and dim under awnings. On the whole, I think it was these awnings that made Seville so charming in August. There had been a few in Cordova. I have been to more than one town which raises a similar protection against Provencal sunlight, but I have never come across them when they were as elaborate as general and as effective as in Seville. In the narrow streets they stretched from housetop to housetop at each end, dropping in a great inclosing wall of canvas so low as just to escape the heads of the high saddled horsemen who pranced under them. In the large squares they extended in a checkerboard arrangement, with intricate ropes and pulleys which I never tried to understand, content to enjoy the result of black shadows alternating with great splashes of sunlight. Even the town hall spread out an awning all across the wide sidewalk in front of it and not a hotel or bank or palace or big house did we enter that had not its courts as well as the fatal temptation.

Awning Over the Streets In Seville.

The basest streets and squares are kept cool and dim under awnings. On the whole, I think it was these awnings that made Seville so charming in August. There had been a few in Cordova. I have been to more than one town which raises a similar protection against Provencal sunlight, but I have never come across them when they were as elaborate as general and as effective as in Seville. In the narrow streets they stretched from housetop to housetop at each end, dropping in a great inclosing wall of canvas so low as just to escape the heads of the high saddled horsemen who pranced under them. In the large squares they extended in a checkerboard arrangement, with intricate ropes and pulleys which I never tried to understand, content to enjoy the result of black shadows alternating with great splashes of sunlight. Even the town hall spread out an awning all across the wide sidewalk in front of it and not a hotel or bank or palace or big house did we enter that had not its courts as well as

NEW FALL
GUYER HAT.
\$2.75,
AT

THE MAMMOTH.

Advertisers of Facts.

LOCAL TIME CARD

Time of departure of trains from
Lima depots at Lima, Corrected
Oct. 1896.

P. Ft. W. & C. R. R.

Going East Daily 1:45 a.m.
8:30 a.m.
8:30 p.m.

" " ex. Sunday 3:15 p.m.
3:30 p.m.
3:30 p.m.

Going West " Limited 10:45 a.m.
9:30 a.m.
9:30 a.m.

" " ex. Sunday 3:45 a.m.
3:45 a.m.
3:45 a.m.

Limited 3:30 a.m.
3:30 a.m.
3:30 a.m.

C. H. & R.

Going North, daily 1:35 a.m.
1:45 a.m.

" " daily ex Sunday 5:25 a.m.
5:30 a.m.

" " ex. Sun. arrives 5:45 a.m.
5:45 a.m.

Sunday only 5:45 a.m.
5:45 a.m.
5:45 a.m.

Going South, daily 5:45 a.m.
5:45 a.m.
5:45 a.m.

" " ex. Sunday 5:45 a.m.
5:45 a.m.
5:45 a.m.

arrive daily 10:45 a.m.
10:45 a.m.
10:45 a.m.

Sunday only 10:45 a.m.
10:45 a.m.
10:45 a.m.

L. E. & W. R. R.

Going East, daily ex. Sunday 2:45 a.m.
3:45 a.m.

" " Sunday only 3:45 a.m.
3:45 a.m.

Return 9:45 a.m.
9:45 a.m.
9:45 a.m.

West " " 9:45 a.m.
9:45 a.m.
9:45 a.m.

C. & K. R. R.

Going East, daily ex Sunday 1:00 a.m.
1:30 p.m.

" " Sunday only 1:30 p.m.
1:30 p.m.

West " " 1:45 a.m.
1:45 a.m.

" " Monday 1:45 a.m.
1:45 a.m.

OHIO SOUTHERN.

Daily, except Sunday 11:00 a.m.
6:00 p.m.

LIMA NORTHERN
GOING NORTH

Express, leaves
local " 10:30 a.m.
10:30 a.m.

Express, arrives
local " 5:10 a.m.
5:10 a.m.

GOING SOUTH

Express, arrives
local " 4:30 p.m.
4:30 p.m.

Express, 8:00 p.m.
8:00 p.m.

VIOLENT DOG

Excitement on West Wayne
street by biting People

People who live on West Wayne
should be warned against a
dog that passes along that

It is believed that the owner
lives in the country, or at
the town. It is frequently
seen a certain horse and

The dog is one that resem-
bles a shepherd dog. It
is dark brown color, has
a tail, and around, or under
the hair is white. Without
the least warning, when it
passes, it will run to the walk and bite
any person passing. This it did
yesterday. One little child
was bitten in the arm that
it refused. So quickly did the
one deed that the mother did
not know what had occurred until
she screamed. The mother did
not run after the dog running from
the afternoon a lady lit
the same street, was going
to her husband when, without
warning, the same dog grabbed
her. The flesh was not
biting the sleeve in the markintosh
wearing and the sleeve of
the coat was nearly torn off. The
before, ran under the wagon
and should be watched and
first time it is seen on the

EASES OF THE SKIN.

Itching and smirking inci-
tis, tetter, salt rheum, and other
the skin is instantly allayed by
Chambarlain's Eye and Skin

Many bad cases have been
cured by it. It is equally
itching piles and a favorite rem-
edy. Nipples, chapped hands, chil-
lions, and chronic sore eyes
druggists at 25 cents per box

Fady's Condition Powders, they
are horse need when in bad condi-
tion, blood purifier and vermifuge.

Never Say Die.

desperate cases of kidney
pronounced incurable have
been Foley's Kidney Cure.
Doctors use it. H. F. Vort-
kamp, n. e. cor. Main and North

Streets.

Never Say Die.

desperate cases of kidney
pronounced incurable have
been Foley's Kidney Cure.
Doctors use it. H. F. Vort-
kamp, n. e. cor. Main and North

Streets.

Never Say Die.

desperate cases of kidney
pronounced incurable have
been Foley's Kidney Cure.
Doctors use it. H. F. Vort-
kamp, n. e. cor. Main and North

Streets.

Never Say Die.

desperate cases of kidney
pronounced incurable have
been Foley's Kidney Cure.
Doctors use it. H. F. Vort-
kamp, n. e. cor. Main and North

Streets.

Never Say Die.

desperate cases of kidney
pronounced incurable have
been Foley's Kidney Cure.
Doctors use it. H. F. Vort-
kamp, n. e. cor. Main and North

Streets.

Never Say Die.

desperate cases of kidney
pronounced incurable have
been Foley's Kidney Cure.
Doctors use it. H. F. Vort-
kamp, n. e. cor. Main and North

Streets.

Never Say Die.

desperate cases of kidney
pronounced incurable have
been Foley's Kidney Cure.
Doctors use it. H. F. Vort-
kamp, n. e. cor. Main and North

Streets.

Never Say Die.

desperate cases of kidney
pronounced incurable have
been Foley's Kidney Cure.
Doctors use it. H. F. Vort-
kamp, n. e. cor. Main and North

Streets.

Never Say Die.

desperate cases of kidney
pronounced incurable have
been Foley's Kidney Cure.
Doctors use it. H. F. Vort-
kamp, n. e. cor. Main and North

Streets.

Never Say Die.

desperate cases of kidney
pronounced incurable have
been Foley's Kidney Cure.
Doctors use it. H. F. Vort-
kamp, n. e. cor. Main and North

Streets.

Never Say Die.

desperate cases of kidney
pronounced incurable have
been Foley's Kidney Cure.
Doctors use it. H. F. Vort-
kamp, n. e. cor. Main and North

Streets.

Never Say Die.

desperate cases of kidney
pronounced incurable have
been Foley's Kidney Cure.
Doctors use it. H. F. Vort-
kamp, n. e. cor. Main and North

Streets.

Never Say Die.

desperate cases of kidney
pronounced incurable have
been Foley's Kidney Cure.
Doctors use it. H. F. Vort-
kamp, n. e. cor. Main and North

Streets.

Never Say Die.

desperate cases of kidney
pronounced incurable have
been Foley's Kidney Cure.
Doctors use it. H. F. Vort-
kamp, n. e. cor. Main and North

Streets.

Never Say Die.

desperate cases of kidney
pronounced incurable have
been Foley's Kidney Cure.
Doctors use it. H. F. Vort-
kamp, n. e. cor. Main and North

Streets.

Never Say Die.

desperate cases of kidney
pronounced incurable have
been Foley's Kidney Cure.
Doctors use it. H. F. Vort-
kamp, n. e. cor. Main and North

Streets.

Never Say Die.

desperate cases of kidney
pronounced incurable have
been Foley's Kidney Cure.
Doctors use it. H. F. Vort-
kamp, n. e. cor. Main and North

Streets.

Never Say Die.

desperate cases of kidney
pronounced incurable have
been Foley's Kidney Cure.
Doctors use it. H. F. Vort-
kamp, n. e. cor. Main and North

Streets.

Never Say Die.

desperate cases of kidney
pronounced incurable have
been Foley's Kidney Cure.
Doctors use it. H. F. Vort-
kamp, n. e. cor. Main and North

Streets.

Never Say Die.

desperate cases of kidney
pronounced incurable have
been Foley's Kidney Cure.
Doctors use it. H. F. Vort-
kamp, n. e. cor. Main and North

Streets.

Never Say Die.

desperate cases of kidney
pronounced incurable have
been Foley's Kidney Cure.
Doctors use it. H. F. Vort-
kamp, n. e. cor. Main and North

Streets.

Never Say Die.

desperate cases of kidney
pronounced incurable have
been Foley's Kidney Cure.
Doctors use it. H. F. Vort-
kamp, n. e. cor. Main and North

Streets.

Never Say Die.

desperate cases of kidney
pronounced incurable have
been Foley's Kidney Cure.
Doctors use it. H. F. Vort-
kamp, n. e. cor. Main and North

Streets.

Never Say Die.

desperate cases of kidney
pronounced incurable have
been Foley's Kidney Cure.
Doctors use it. H. F. Vort-
kamp, n. e. cor. Main and North

Streets.

Never Say Die.

desperate cases of kidney
pronounced incurable have
been Foley's Kidney Cure.
Doctors use it. H. F. Vort-
kamp, n. e. cor. Main and North

Streets.

Never Say Die.

desperate cases of kidney
pronounced incurable have
been Foley's Kidney Cure.
Doctors use it. H. F. Vort-
kamp, n. e. cor. Main and North

Streets.

Never Say Die.

desperate cases of kidney
pronounced incurable have
been Foley's Kidney Cure.
Doctors use it. H. F. Vort-
kamp, n. e. cor. Main and North

Streets.

Never Say Die.

desperate cases of kidney
pronounced incurable have
been Foley's Kidney Cure.
Doctors use it. H. F. Vort-
kamp, n. e. cor. Main and North

Streets.

Never Say Die.

desperate cases of kidney
pronounced incurable have
been Foley's Kidney Cure.
Doctors use it. H. F. Vort-
kamp, n. e. cor. Main and North

Streets.

Never Say Die.

desperate cases of kidney
pronounced incurable have
been Foley's Kidney Cure.
Doctors use it. H. F. Vort-
kamp, n. e. cor. Main and North

Streets.

Never Say Die.

desperate cases of kidney
pronounced incurable have
been Foley's Kidney Cure.
Doctors use it. H. F. Vort-
kamp, n. e. cor. Main and North

Streets.

Never Say Die.

desperate cases of kidney
pronounced incurable have
been Foley's Kidney Cure.
Doctors use it. H. F. Vort-
kamp, n. e. cor. Main and North

Streets.</p

The Lima Times-Democrat

A NEWSPAPER TO THE
LIMA COMMUNITYLIMA'S LEADERSHIP IN
LIMA

POSTAGE PREPAID ANYWHERE IN UNITED

STATES

OFFICE—TIMES BUILDING,
No. 121 North Main Street, Lima

TELEPHONE CALL, No. 84.

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT PUBLISHER, CO

The Lima Times-Democrat is published
every evening (except Sunday) and will be
delivered at your expense each evening
through the following terms:

One copy one year, in advance \$5.00

six months, in advance \$3.00

By carrier per week 10 cents

The Times-Democrat has the largest cir-
culation of any daily newspaper in north-
western Ohio, outside the larger cities. It
reaches into every portion of Lima and goes
beyond its boundaries to Allen county. The
Lima Times-Democrat is recognized as the
people's paper, and as such is the most pop-
ular newspaper in the city. It is read by
every one in Lima, and its rapidly increasing
circulation is superior to all competing
journals.The Times-Democrat—The Semi-Weekly
edition is published by the Times-Democrat
Company, is without parallel in the
literary, editorial, news and advertising
matter of great interest to everyone in the
county. This excellent newspaper is pub-
lished for the small sum of

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.

Subscription collections made weekly. Our
collector will call each week unless some
special arrangement is made with him. All
subscription accounts must be paid promptly.All foreign subscription must be paid in
advance.Subscriptions not paid in advance will be
charged for at the rate of \$1.50 per year.

Address all communications to

Times-Democrat Pub. Co.,
Lima, Ohio.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

NATIONAL.

For President,
WILLIAM J. BRYAN,
of Nebraska.For Vice President,
ARTHUR SEWALL,
of Maine.

STATE.

Secretary of State,
CHILTON A. WHITE,
of Brown county.Judge of Supreme Court,
EVERETT B. STARK,
of Cleveland.Dairy and Food Commissioner,
THOMAS J. CLEAGER,
of Springfield.Member Board of Public Works,
WILLIAM BEAUMONT,
of Licking.For Presidential Electors at Large,
JACOB FECHHEIMER,
of Hamilton county.T. E. POWELL,
of Franklin county.For District Presidential Electors,
First District—Thomas H. C. ALLEN,
Cincinnati.

Second—John C. Roth, Cincinnati.

Third—James A. Gilmore, Eaton.

Fourth—Lewis J. George, North
Star.

Fifth—Blair Haggerty, Montpelier.

Seventh—Edward H. Raynor,
Piqua.

Eighth—Thomas Reed, Marysville.

Ninth—Patrick Henahan, Toledo.

Tenth—John C. Cobb, Wellington.

Eleventh—E. L. Lash, Athens.

Twelfth—Thomas B. Cox, Lancaster.

Thirteenth—John Seitz, Tiffin.

Fourteenth—Peter Herman, Nor-
walk.Fifteenth—John McHaffey, Cam-
bridge.Sixteenth—William M. Lupton,
Martin's Ferry.Seventeenth—William Veach, New-
ark.Eighteenth—Benj F. Wezbrecht,
Alliance.Nineteenth—George Logan, Gus-
tavus.Twentieth—C. A. Hopkins, Cleve-
land.Twenty-First—R. I. McKinney,
Cleveland.

DISTRICT.

For Member of Congress, 4th Dis-
trict,
GEORGE A. MARSHAL,
Shelby county.

JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

For Judge of the Circuit Court,
CALEB H. NORRIS,
of Marion County.

COUNTY.

For Probate Judge,
THEODORE D. ROBB.For Clerk of the Court,
U. M. SHAPPELL.For County Auditor,
PHILIP WALTHER.For Commissioner,
T. C. BURNS.For County Recorder,
ABRAM HARROD.For Prosecuting Attorney,
J. C. RIDEONUR.For Infirmary Director,
ELI MECHLING.The Republicans are now about
ready to come to Ohio to Bryan.Wonder whether the goldites have
heard from Florida.Mark Hanna, the owner of William
McKinley, cannot extract much com-
fort from the Florida election yester-day. It assures him that that state, for the first time, while not a single
Republican state convention demand-
ed or justified the gold standard.In view of the fact that every Re-
publican national convention which
has taken place on the question, be-
fore this year, has declared for sil-
ver, or the overwhelming preponder-
ance of declarations of the state con-
ventions on the same side, and of the
radical resolutions adopted by the
legislature of Ohio and by congress,
and I not justified in my claim that
the official, authoritative utterances
of the Republican party have been in
favor of silver, and that the gold
standard platform of this year is a
reversal of the party's position on the
subject? My views are unchanged.I believed, when as a member of the
house finance committee I drew up a
report favoring the passage of the
Ransom resolution, got it signed,
and presented it to the house, that "common honesty to the tax
payers, the letter and spirit of the
contract under which the United
States assumed its indebtedness, and
true financial wisdom, each and all demand
the restoration of the silver dollar."I believe it now, I believe in the
restoration of silver, and have been, till this
year, in full accord with the auth-
oritative declarations of the Republican
party on this question. As proof of
this, let me quote some of the posi-
tions of the party heretofore:

RANSOM RESOLUTIONS.

In the session of 1877 Senator Ran-
som, of Hamilton county, a Repub-
lican, introduced the following joint
resolution:"Resolved, by the General Assem-
bly of Ohio, That common honesty
to the taxpayer, the letter and spirit
of the contract under which the great
body of its indebtedness was assumed
by the United States, and true financial
wisdom, each and all demand
the restoration of the silver dollar to
its former rank as lawful money."Adopted April 24, 1877, by a nearly
unanimous vote of a strongly Repub-
lican legislature, it was supported by
the speaker of the house, General
Grovesnor, now a gold man.The next year, 1878, Stanley Math-
ews, the Republican U. S. Senator
from Ohio, afterward judge of the su-
preme court of the United States, introduced
in the U. S. senate a resolu-
tion, which, after long preamble
reciting the different acts authorizing
the issue of bonds, says:

MATHEWS' RTSOLUTION.

"Be it resolved by the Senate, the
house of representatives concurring,
that all the bonds of the United
States issued, or authorized to be is-
sued, under the said acts of congress
hereinafore recited, are payable, in
principal and interest, at the option
of the government of the United
States, in silver dollars of the coinage
of the United States, containing 412½
grains each of standard silver, and
that to restore to its coinage such
silver coins as a legal tender in pay-
ment of said bonds, principal and in-
terest, is not in violation of the public
faith, nor in derogation of the rights
of the public creditor."This passed the senate—ayes 43,
nays 23; and house—ayes 189, nays
79. Senator Mathews was a great
lawyer. He, if anyone, knew whether
the bonds were payable in silver as
well as gold.What a market might have been
made from silver in the payment of
the thousands of millions of dollars of
the interest and principal of the pub-
lic debt.At the international monetary con-
ference of 1881 the American com-
missioners, Messrs. Evans, Thurman
and Howe, two of whom were Repub-
licans, and one a Democrat, unani-
mously presented the following propo-
sition: "It is the opinion of this
assembly that it is not to be desired
that silver should be excluded from
free coinage in Europe and the Unit-
ed States of America. On the con-
trary, the assembly believes that it is
desirable that the unrestricted
coinage of silver and its use as money
of unlimited legal tender should be
retained where they now exist, and
as far as practicable restored where
they have ceased to exist."In 1884 the Republican national
convention declared in favor of the
union of commercial nations to fix an
international ratio between silver and
gold, and was beaten.

REPUBLICAN BIMETALLISM.

At the national convention of 1888
this ground was taken: "The Repub-
lican party is in favor of the use of
both gold and silver as money, and
condemns the Democratic party in
its efforts to demonetize silver."The Republican national platform
of 1892 declares: "The American peo-
ple, from tradition and interest, favor
bimetallism, and the Republican
party demands the use of both gold
and silver as standard money." And,
finally, in 1894, the Ohio State Re-
publican convention said:"We favor bimetallism. Silver as
well as gold is one of the great pro-
ducts of the United States. Its
coinage and use as a circulating
medium should be steadily maintained
and constantly encouraged by the
national government. And we favor
such a policy as will, by discriminating
legislation and otherwise, most
speedily restore silver to its rightful
place as a money metal."This same year, 1894, more than
thirty Republican state conventions
in the United States declared in
favor of bimetallism in one way or
another. Five of them for free and
unlimited coinage with full legal
tender at 16 to 1. Four others for
the free coinage of all American sil-
ver, and one of them for free coinage
without waiting for any other nation,
thus anticipating the free silver plat-

form of the 1894 national convention.

In view of the fact that every Re-
publican national convention which
has taken place on the question, be-
fore this year, has declared for sil-
ver, or the overwhelming preponder-
ance of declarations of the state con-
ventions on the same side, and of the
radical resolutions adopted by the
legislature of Ohio and by congress,
and I not justified in my claim that
the official, authoritative utterances
of the Republican party have been in
favor of silver, and that the gold
standard platform of this year is a
reversal of the party's position on the
subject? My views are unchanged.I believed, when as a member of the
house finance committee I drew up a
report favoring the passage of the
Ransom resolution, got it signed,
and presented it to the house, that "common honesty to the tax
payers, the letter and spirit of the
contract under which the United
States assumed its indebtedness, and
true financial wisdom, each and all demand
the restoration of the silver dollar."I believe it now, I believe in the
restoration of silver, and have been, till this
year, in full accord with the auth-
oritative declarations of the Republican
party on this question. As proof of
this, let me quote some of the posi-
tions of the party heretofore:

GIVES HIS REASONS.

E. S. Perkins Tells Why He Believes
in the Free Coinage of Silver.

Cleveland Press.

The following communication is
published by request. Mr. Perkins
is an ex-member of the legislature
and the author of the Perkins school
book law. He is a prominent citizen
of Medina county.

Editor Cleveland Press:

I desire to state through your
columns, my position on the money
question that is dividing parties and
bringing men together in new political
alliances. I have been, since
1873, a strong believer in the restora-
tion of silver, and have been, till this
year, in full accord with the auth-
oritative declarations of the Republican
party on this question. As proof of
this, let me quote some of the posi-
tions of the party heretofore:

THE SUITS AND OVERCOATS

I desire to state through your
columns, my position on the money
question that is dividing parties and
bringing men together in new political
alliances. I have been, since
1873, a strong believer in the restora-
tion of silver, and have been, till this
year, in full accord with the auth-
oritative declarations of the Republican
party on this question. As proof of
this, let me quote some of the posi-
tions of the party heretofore:

THE SUITS AND OVERCOATS

I desire to state through your
columns, my position on the money
question that is dividing parties and
bringing men together in new political
alliances. I have been, since
1873, a strong believer in the restora-
tion of silver, and have been, till this
year, in full accord with the auth-
oritative declarations of the Republican
party on this question. As proof of
this, let me quote some of the posi-
tions of the party heretofore:

THE SUITS AND OVERCOATS

I desire to state through your
columns, my position on the money
question that is dividing parties and
bringing men together in new political
alliances. I have been, since
1873, a strong believer in the restora-
tion of silver, and have been, till this
year, in full accord with the auth-
oritative declarations of the Republican
party on this question. As proof of
this, let me quote some of the posi-
tions of the party heretofore:

THE SUITS AND OVERCOATS

I desire to state through your
columns, my position on the money
question that is dividing parties and
bringing men together in new political
alliances. I have been, since
1873, a strong believer in the restora-
tion of silver, and have been, till this
year, in full accord with the auth-
oritative declarations of the Republican
party on this question. As proof of
this, let me quote some of the posi-
tions of the party heretofore:

THE SUITS AND OVERCOATS

I desire to state through your
columns, my position on the money
question that is dividing parties and
bringing men together in new political
alliances. I have been, since
1873, a strong believer in the restora-
tion of silver, and have been, till this
year, in full accord with the auth-
oritative declarations of the Republican
party on this question. As proof of
this, let me quote some of the posi-
tions of the party heretofore:

THE SUITS AND OVERCOATS

I desire to state through your
columns, my position on the money
question that is dividing parties and
bringing men together in new political
alliances. I have been, since
1873, a strong believer in the restora-
tion of silver, and have been, till this
year, in full accord with the auth-
oritative declarations of the Republican
party on this question. As proof of
this, let me quote some of the posi-
tions of the party heretofore:

THE SUITS AND OVERCOATS

I desire to state through your
columns, my position on the money
question that is dividing parties and
bringing men together in new political
alliances. I have been, since
1873, a strong believer in the restora-
tion of silver, and have been, till this
year, in full accord with the auth-
oritative declarations of the Republican
party on this question. As proof of
this, let me quote some of the posi-
tions of the party heretofore:

THE SUITS AND OVERCOATS

I desire to state through your
columns, my position on the money
question that is dividing parties and
bringing men together in new political
alliances. I have been, since
1873, a strong believer in the restora-
tion of silver, and have been, till this
year, in full accord with the auth-
oritative declarations of the Republican
party on this question. As proof of
this, let me quote some of the posi-
tions of the party heretofore:

THE SUITS AND OVERCOATS

I desire to state through your
columns, my position on the money
question that is dividing parties and
bringing men together in new political
alliances. I have been, since
1873, a strong believer in the restora-
tion of silver, and have been, till this
year, in full accord with the auth-
oritative declarations of the Republican
party on this question. As proof of
this, let me quote some of the posi-
tions of the party heretofore:

THE SUITS AND OVERCOATS

I desire to state through your
columns, my position on the money
question that is dividing parties and
bringing men together in new political
alliances. I have been, since
1873, a strong believer in the restora-
tion of silver, and have been, till this
year, in full accord with the auth-

The Campaign

Is Open!

And everybody admits that it is to be the most exciting and important campaign in American politics for many years. Not since the war have the people been so deeply interested in political policies, and the result is that for the next month the

Newspapers

Will be Read!

As they have never been read before. And not only read in the casual way that is usual doing other portions of the year, but they will be studied as text books by thousands of persons anxious to inform themselves upon the issues of the campaign. This all means an increase in the values of newspaper advertising, and the shrewd business man will readily appreciate the importance of taking advantage of this increasing value.

Now is the Time

To Advertise

And push your business. While people are reading the papers for political pointers, they will read your advertisement. They are sure to do it. People all want to buy goods at this time of the year for their winter's use and they will buy from those who, through the columns of the newspaper ask them to do so.

Make No Mistake

In thinking people will buy whether you advertise or not. The merchant who uses printer's ink keeps his clerk's busy and does a thriving business, where the one who does not advertise sees his clerks setting about all day, because the people have not been informed through the newspaper what bargains he has, if any.

If It Is Job Work

You want, we are right in line. We will quote you "prices" on job work that will make you smile. We are actually doing work so cheap that no one can afford to do without it. All manner of office stationery, bills of every size, dodgers, etc., done at your own price.

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT '60.

221 NORTH MAIN STREET.

TO HIS LADY
(From the French Poet, Ronsard.)
When you are very cool and by the candle
Sister, know me, for you take and speak and
My name of singer, how you will have
"Richard in Flanders" hath sung my troub-
le's tale.
When those around me bear this word, no
more serving dame
Of them, already at her task had departing.
But at the end of my name unlearning,
With exulting pride shall rise and bear the
name.
But I, a fortune-giver within the earth full
deep.
Because the mortal shades I shall be always,
While then be it, we are encroaching old
Wearing and gray
Waiting for my last to come and for thy recent
death.
Wait not the arrow that has now, if these
will come.
To bear me. Pluck the rose of thy life today.
—E. R. Barker in Academy.

LOOKING FOR RICHES

There was silence between them. Wilson Shardelee had performed the duties of a host. He had given his friend the best chair and himself had taken the one whose wicker had cracked at the back so as to make it a little creaky, a little dangerous and a little uncomfortable. He had passed the cigarettes and the whisky and had un-wired the sofa water. It was 11 o'clock. The temple is very quiet at that hour. Even the rumble of the hurrying bansom in Fleet street or the Strand only comes with soft murmur as of green woods in summer time.

The hour and its stillness, the solitude a den, all invited confidences. Yet the men sat silently smoking. Jack Tyrwhitt spoke first.

"You're poor master, Shardelee. You care for the vile body with cigars and things, but you leave my intellect unfed. For goodness sake, man, talk of something, if it is only the odds about the Leger."

Shardelee heaved a sigh and came out of his absorption with an obvious effort.

"It's generally I who talk most," he said, reproachfully. "You have grown as silent as an owl, Jack, lately. I don't know what's the matter with you. Have you been committing a murder, or getting married, or running away with your neighbor's wife, or what is it? I'm sure you have some guilty secret."

The other laughed with a little embarrassment.

"I'm as innocent as the babe un-born," he said. "But, seriously, there is something I should like to tell you, only I promised not to mention it to any one."

"Holy Moses!" cried the host, with sudden and complete enlightenment. "I see it all now—you're engaged!"

"It's true," said Jack, after a moment's hesitation. "There can't be any harm in my telling you that much. The fact is, she doesn't want the engagement talked of at present for family reasons."

"Yes, I know," said Wilson, encouragingly; "they are like that sometimes. I don't believe it's really family reasons. It's only because they like to make a fuss about nothing. We must humor them, you know. Is she pretty?"

"She's divine!"

"Any money?"

"Oh, yes, I should think so! Her people are very well off. But I ought not to be talking about her."

"So you're caught at last!"

"I wish you wouldn't chaff about it," said his friend. "I'm sorry I said anything about it."

"I'm not chaffing. In fact—the need of a confidant was strong within him—"I'm engaged, too, and mine is just the same as yours. She will have this stupid little mystery. Only it isn't family reasons with her. It's because—" He pulled himself up short on the brink of repeating her words, which had been to the effect that she must get used to her strange new happiness before she could share her holy secret with the hard, unsympathetic world.

"And is she beautiful too?"

"My dear boy," said Shardelee warmly, "she's an angel—so clever, too, and so noble and high minded. I never feel that I can live up to her. She makes me feel a low, base, sordid creature, sometimes. I assure you, when I have been spending the evening with her, I come home quite worn out. The moral atmosphere is so!" He paused.

"I mean," he added, "it's so difficult to keep up—that sort of high pressure business."

"I know," said his friend, with sympathy. "Mine's just the same. I know what you mean. I'm glad we have told each other, old man," Tyrwhitt went on after another pause, "because I was beginning to wonder what had come over you, and now, of course, I understand it."

"I only wish I could tell you her name. You'll be best man, won't you?"

"Of course I will, if I am not put on the shelf before you."

"Oh, Tyrwhitt, when I think of that girl you don't know how terrible all sorts of things look that I never saw in before! Hejho, we are getting sentimental! Have another go of whisky."

The next day Shardelee went out of town, and the two men did not meet for nearly three weeks. Then, as before, they sat drinking whisky and soda, and silence was between them.

"You're looking rather chippy, old man," said the host.

"I dare say I do. The fact is I don't know what to do with myself. I didn't look in at a ball or take any one out to dinner or do anything amusing because she—you know who I mean—is so dreadfully down on anything of that sort, and, upon my word, I never know the time go so slowly, except when I am with her, and then, of course, it's all right. Why, you've no idea how bored I am. I was actually thinking to myself I would answer one of those matrimonial agency advertisements. It might be a lark."

"But suppose she found out?"

"Well, now could we get on the Brinsford and put a different name. I don't know whether it's worth doing. Nothing is."

"Oh, you come on!" said Shardelee, drawing the typewriter toward him. "But, I say, if we give a false name, they'll look us up in the directory and find us out."

"Oh, I'll write in Daubeny's name. His rooms are over in Harcourt buildings, and I have got the key of them. He's away in Algiers."

"I'm afraid it's rather silly—like two schoolboys."

"Oh, well, one must do something, you know."

Shardelee went out for a copy of The Harrington Globe. They selected the most glowing advertisement:

"Personal—Ethel, aged 19, golden hair, blue eyes, independent fortune, wishes to meet with a gentleman of about 25 with £500 a year or more. Must be musical. Address Ethel, office 367 Fleet street."

So they wrote a letter describing the pecuniary and moral influence of the absent Daubeny.

"I like the name Ethel," said Jack, drawing the letter from the typewriter, "it's such a sweet, good, innocent, tender name."

"I think I like the full name, Ethelreda, better. There's something dignified about it."

"I don't know," said the other. "It's not cozy, like Ethel. It makes you think of Anglo-Saxon attitudes, don't you know?"

"I don't agree with you," said Wilson a little stiffly.

Well, they sent the letter. There were some inquiries from the office of the paper, which Tyrwhitt, impersonating the absent Daubeny, answered to the office's satisfaction.

"Daubeny won't mind, you know," he said to his friend. "He'll enjoy the joke."

And three days later came the answer to their typewritten eulogy of the gentleman in Algiers. This also was typewritten. A photograph was inclosed which Wilson would have unwrapped at once.

"Fair does," said Tyrwhitt, holding the photograph at arm's length, while they read the letter together. It stated that if Mr. Daubeny's income was as represented and if he thought from the inclosed photograph that Ethel would be likely to make his home happy she would arrange to meet him at the office. "A personal interview," the letter stated, "is always more satisfactory."

"Now for the photograph!" cried Jack. "We shall have to stop short at this, Wilson. I have often wondered what sort of women do put in these advertisements. This will be some old catamaran of 50, I suppose."

Shardelee drew the photograph from its silver paper resting place and gave one glance at it. He dropped it with a hurried "D—n!"

"As bad as all that?" said Tyrwhitt gayly, picking the photograph out of the sugar basin into which it had fallen. It had arrived at breakfast time. "Good God!" he cried as soon as his eyes fell on it. "It's Ethel, Ethel—you know, the girl that I was engaged to!"

There are about 100 men engaged in the trade, all of whom have to be married before they are admitted to the fraternity.

The material is much too hard to be dug out, or even blasted. Great fires are lighted round the blocks till the natural cracks expand with the heat and levers are then inserted to pry them apart.

This system is continued until the blocks are reduced in size to masses of a cubic foot or less, and they are then shipped as if they were coals. There are said to be 20,000,000 tons yet available at Naxos, and last year's export was 3,950 tons.

It is one of the hardest substances yet known, coming next to the diamond, and among its crystalline forms known to the jewelers are the ruby and the sapphire.—Pearson's Weekly.

Already he spoke in the past tense.

"So she was to me, by Jove!" cried Wilson incoherently. "Jack, that's my girl too!"

They stood frowning at each other across the photograph. Then Jack began to laugh, and in a moment Wilson followed suit.

"What a let off, by heaven!" he said.

"What shall we do?"

"I was very fond of her, Shardelee, old fellow," said Jack.

But his friend said: "Don't be an ass. How can you be fond of a girl like that—a girl who was engaged to two men at once, and tried to get hold of a third? You were fond of a girl who never existed—your pure souled, high-toned darling."

"Shut up, can't you," cried the other savagely, "and tell me what you are going to do?"

"I shall return her letter and her photograph and tell her that all is at an end between us."

"If you do that, there is nothing left for me but to go and break it off personally. I should rather enjoy that."

"Shall we go together?" said Wilson, struck by a happy thought.

"No, I don't want to hit her when she's down!"

And the next day Tyrwhitt went to Ethel's room with her usual quiet grace and dignity.

"I have come to release you from your engagement," he said.

Her great, innocent, baby eyes filled with tears.

"Oh, what is it? Don't you love me any more?"

"I can't be put off," he said, "with a divided heart. You have already shared yours between my friend Wilson Shardelee and me. Now that you propose to add Daubeny to your collection you leave me no resource but to retire."

"I don't understand," said Ethel, "but I see you mean to insult me. After what you have said we are strangers from this moment."

And, with all her old saintly dignity, she turned and left him. It must be owned that she carried off the situation well.

But the worst of it was that they forgot to tell Daubeny anything about it, and, while they were away at Mount Carlo next winter, she really did meet Daubeny at an art students' dance at Kensington, and, finding that his manner was as represented, married him out of hand. And then, of course, it was of no use for them to tell him.

Shardelee and Tyrwhitt dined together with the Daubeneys, but Mrs. Daubeny does not encourage her husband to ask them often.

"Of course I must make up to my friends," she says to her husband, "so I must, morally speaking, that is all I can do. But I don't care, for Mr. Shardelee and Mr. Tyrwhitt will never know."

"But suppose she found out?"

The Cyclist's Necessity.

POND'S

USED INTERNALLY AND EXTERNALLY.

EXTRACT

USE POND'S EXTRACT OINTMENT FOR PILES.

Sent by mail on receipt of 50 cts.

Wrisley's

"Old Country" Soap

BOTH QUANTITY AND QUALITY.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

EVERY WOMAN

Sometimes needs a reliable, monthly, regulating medicine. Only harmless and the purest drugs should be used. If you want the best, get Dr. Peal's Pennyroyal Pills.

They are prompt, safe and certain in result. The medicine (Dr. Peal's) never fails. Send 10c. to Dr. Peal, 50 Madison St., Cleveland, O.

For sale by Melville Bros.

KELLY SHOWER BATH RING

—AND—

Hot Water Proof Hose.

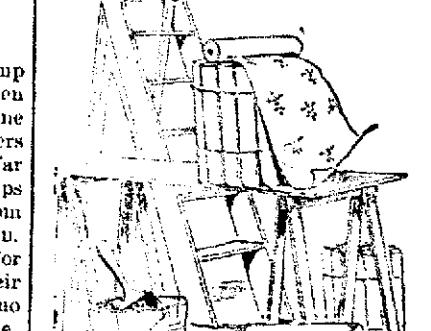
Prevents wetting the head and floor.

\$2 EXPRESS AD. 25c.

Agents wanted in every city who can purchase doz., lots or more. Send for catalogue. Frost Proof Water Closets, Self Acting Water Closets, Kelly Stop and Waste Cock.

THOS. KELLY & BROS.

209 Madison Street, Chicago.



Do you know we have a Special Sale of

Wall Paper at 3c Per Roll, Border at 1c a yard?

Come and see it.

DOWNDAR & SON

NO 54.

East Side Public Square. First-class Barber shop. Ladies' and Children's Haircutting done to order. Special room for ladies' half-dressing.

A. G. LUTZ, Proprietor.

WANTED.—SALESMEN. We want one or two men in each county to take orders for nursery stock, and are willing to pay well for good work. We agree to replace free anything that dies from natural causes.

We also have a choice line of Seed Potatoes. Give us a trial.

THE HAWKS NURSERY CO. 93 Main St., Rochester, N. Y.

CINCINNATI HAMILTON & DAYTON

YOU POSITIVELY

and was thoroughly convinced that old buy one remedy that would relieve the old sticky, greasy humours, Bateman's drops, Janssen's Glycerine, Godfrey's cordials and such like. Believe you would gladly pay two or three dollars for a bottle. Well, such a bottle has been discovered, but it only costs a bottle. Lightning Hot Drops, sovereign remedy for all kinds of external and internal, rheumatism, neuralgia, cramps, cholera morbus, fever, summer complaint, wind or the bowels, indigestion and all like ailments. Tell you upon our honor that Lightning Hot Drops will give instant relief in all cases when used as directed. It means that the directions be carefully read and the cure will quickly follow. We are sure this is true that you will give your money back if you are not satisfied. Now if Lightning Hot Drops do as stated, we could not afford to sell them at very liberal terms. We know Lightning Hot Drops is a great medicine for all forms of painful aches, and Lightning Hot Drops is all right in every case and will do just as we say; but if it fails to give you relief go back to the druggist and get your money. Be sure to go by directions and relief will follow. You don't need it to-day get a bottle, as it is a good thing to have in use, in the shop, in the office, on the bench, or in the grip. It is splendid for water. If one of your friends were to tell you all we have you, no doubt you would get a bottle. Now let us be that friend, for in dead earnest that every word we say is true—absolutely true. We are best and sincere in our statements. Lightning Hot Drops are produced only by an honest druggist will try to get something else, and don't you do it.

Respectfully,
HERB MEDICINE CO.,
Springfield, O.

HER HEART IS FAR AWAY.

her walking home from church, and all alone goes she, the others walk in twos and threes, happy company.

carries her hymnal book in her hand, prayer is in her eyes, she seems to look far, far away to the western skies.

match with the soft gray eyes, what do you see start? only see the grass green fields, the hills where pine trees are, she sees more—in fancy sees brave lad in the west, fully toiling all day long, her whom he loves best.

in a quiet eastern town sees she in patience hide, bring his return when he will claim her for his bride.

now, as she goes home from church is pleasant Sabbath day, wonders if her lover thinks her so far away.

wonders when they two at last, planning a new life, come from church along this way husband and as wife.

—New York Ledger.

THE COW PUZZLE.

Results of a Stroke of Lightning in Illinois.

A strange-freak of lightning is reported in Illinois. A herd of five cows standing near a wire fence, man was engaged in milking when a bolt descended. The man was stunned and lay unconscious for 15 minutes. When he recovered, he found the cow he had been milking, with others, was killed. The fifth cow and in the road and was stripped naked. She recovered, however, and proved to be none the worse for her experience. As the gate was shut the question was how the animal came to be lying over the fence, 15 feet away.

ARBITRATION OF LABOR DISPUTES.—We are in favor of the arbitration of differences between employers engaged in interstate commerce and their employees and recommend such legislation as is necessary to carry out this principle.

MORE POWER OVER RAILROADS.—The absorption of wealth by the few, the consolidation of our leading railroad systems and the formation of trusts and pools require a stricter control by the federal government of those arteries of commerce. We demand the enlargement of the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission and such restrictions and guarantees in the control of railroads as will protect the people from robbery and oppression.

Demand for Economy.—We denounce the profligate waste of the money wrung from the people by oppressive taxation and the lavish appropriations of our Republican congresses, which have kept taxes high while the labor that pays them is unemployed and the products of the people's toil are depressed in value till they no longer repay the cost of production. We demand a return to the simplicity and economy which befit a democratic government, and a reduction in the number of useless offices, the salaries of which drain the substance of the people.

FEDERAL JUDGES.—We denounce arbitrary interference by federal authorities in local affairs as a violation of the constitution of the United States and a crime against free institutions, and we especially object to government by injunction as a new and highly dangerous form of oppression, by which federal judges, in name of the laws of the states and rights of citizens, become at once legislators, judges and executioners; and we approve the bill passed at the last session of the United States senate and now pending in the house of representatives relative to contempts in federal courts, and providing for trials by jury in certain cases of contempt.

THE FUNDING BILL.—No discrimination should be indulged in by the government of the United States in favor of any of its debtors. We approve of the refusal of the Fifty-third congress to pass the Pacific railroad funding bill, and denounce the effort of the present Republican congress to enact a similar measure.

PENSIONS.—Recognizing the just claims of deserving Union soldiers, we heartily endorse the rule of the present commissioner of pensions that no names shall be arbitrarily dropped from the pension list, and the fact of enlistment and service should be deemed conclusive evidence against disease and disability before enlistment.

NEW STATES PROPOSED.—We favor the admission of the territories of New Mexico, Oklahoma and Arizona into the union as states, and we favor the early admission of all the territories having the necessary population and resources to entitle them to statehood, and, while they remain territories, we hold that the officials appointed to administer the government of any territory, together with the district of Columbia and Alaska, should be bona-fide residents of the territory and district in which their duties are to be performed. The Democratic party believes in home rule, and that all public lands of the United States should be appropriated to the establishment of free homes for American citizens.

ALASKA.—We recommend that the territory of Alaska be granted a delegate in Congress, and that the general land and timber laws of the United States be extended to said territory.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.—The Monroe doctrine, as originally declared and interpreted by succeeding presidents, is a permanent part of the foreign policy of the United States, and must at all times be maintained.

A WORD FOR CUBA.—We extend our sympathy to the people of Cuba in their heroic struggle for liberty and independence.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.—We are opposed to life tenure in the public service. We favor appointments based upon merit, fixed terms of office, and such an administration of the Civil Service laws as will afford equal opportunities to all citizens of certain fitness.

NO THIRD TERM.—We declare it to be the unwritten law of this republic, established by custom and usage of one hundred years and sanctioned by the example of the greatest and wisest of those who founded and have maintained our government, that no man should be eligible for third term of the Presidential office.

INTERNAL WATERWAYS.—The federal government should care for and improve the Mississippi river and other great waterways of the republic, so as to secure for the interior states easy and cheap transportation to tidewater. When any waterway of the interior is of sufficient importance to demand aid of the government, such aid should be extended upon a definite plan of continuous work until permanent improvement is secured.

INTERNAL WATERWAYS.—The federal government should care for and improve the Mississippi river and other great waterways of the republic, so as to secure for the interior states easy and cheap transportation to tidewater. When any waterway of the interior is of sufficient importance to demand aid of the government, such aid should be extended upon a definite plan of continuous work until permanent improvement is secured.

A New Soporific.—It is said that a new soporific, to be taken in small doses, has been separated by Dr. Hefter of Leipzig. One grain of pelloton is equal in its effects to 15 grains of trional and 81 grains of hydrate of chloral. It is effective in quieting delirium tremens, only in large doses.—New York Tribune.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The following is the revised text of the Democratic platform, as adopted in the convention by the vote of 62 to 30:

WE, the Democrats of the United States in national convention assembled, do affirm our adherence to those great essential principles of justice and liberty upon which our institutions are founded, and which the Democratic party has advocated from Jefferson's time to our own—freedom of speech, freedom of press, freedom of conscience, the preservation of personal rights, the equality of all citizens before the law and the faithful observance of constitutional limitations. During all these years the Democratic party has resisted the tendency of such interests to the centralization of governmental power, and steadfastly maintained the integrity of the dual scheme of government established by the founders of this republic of republics. Under its guidance and leadership the great principle of local self-government has found its best expression in the maintenance of rights of the states, and in its assertion of the necessity of confining the general government to the exercise of powers granted by the constitution of the United States.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.—The constitution of the United States guarantees every citizen the rights of civil and religious liberty. The Democratic party has always been the exponent of political liberty and religious freedom, and it now discharges its obligations and re-affirms its devotion to these fundamental principles of the constitution.

FOR A COINAGE OF SILVER AND GOLD.—Recognizing that the money question is paramount to all others at this time, we invite attention to the fact that the constitution names silver and gold together as the money metals of the United States, and that the first coinage law passed by congress under the constitution made the silver dollar the money unit of value and admitted gold to free coinage at a ratio based upon the silver dollar unit. We declare that the act of 1873, demonetizing silver without the knowledge or approval of the American people, has resulted in the appreciation of gold and a corresponding fall in the prices of commodities produced by the people, a heavy increase in the burden of taxation and of all debts public and private, the enriching of the money-lending class at home and abroad, prostration of industry and impoverishment of the people. We are unalterably opposed to monometallism, which has locked fast the prosperity of an industrial people in the paralysis of hard times. Gold monometallism is a British policy, and its adoption has brought the nations into financial servitude to London. It is not only un-American but anti-American, and it can be fastened on the United States only by the stifling of that indomitable spirit and love of liberty which proclaimed our political independence in 1776 and won it in the war of the Revolution. We demand the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the present ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be a full legal tender equally with gold for all debts, public and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonetization of any kind of legal tender money by private contract. We are opposed to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of the obligations of the United States the option reserved by the law to the government of redeeming such obligations in either silver coin or gold.

OPPOSED TO ISSUING BONDS IN PEACE.—We are opposed to the issue of long-term bearing bonds of the United States in time of peace, and condemn the trafficking with banking syndicates, which in exchange for bonds and at an enormous profit to themselves, supply the Federal treasury with gold to maintain the policy of gold monometallism.

AGAINST NATIONAL BANK NOTES.—Congress alone has the power to coin and issue money, and President Jackson declared that this power should not be delegated to corporations or individuals. We therefore denounce the issuance of notes intended to circulate as money by national banks as in violation of the constitution, and we demand that all paper which is made a legal tender for public debts, or which is receivable for duties to the United States, shall be issued by the government of the United States and shall be redeemable in coin.

A TARIFF FOR REVENUE.—We hold that tariff duties should be levied for purposes of revenue, such duties to be so adjusted as to operate equally throughout the country and not discriminate between classes or sections and that taxation should be limited by the needs of the government, honestly and economically administered. We denounce as disturbing to business the Republican threat to restore the McKinley law, which has been twice condemned by the people in national elections, and which, created under the false plea of protection to home industry, prostrated a profiteer of trusts and monopolies, in which the few, at the expense of the many, restricted trade and deceived the producers of the great American staples of access to their natural markets.

INCOME TAX AGAIN.—Until the money question is settled we are opposed to any agitation for further changes in our tariff laws except such as are necessary to meet the deficit caused by the adverse decision of the Supreme court on the income tax. But for this decision by the Supreme court there would be no deficit in the revenue law passed by a Demo-
crat in strict pursuance of the uniform decisions of that court for nearly one hundred years, that court having in that decision sustained constitutional objections to its enactment, which had previously been overruled by the ablest judges who had ever sat on that bench. We declare that it is the duty of congress to use all the constitutional power which remains after the decision, or which may come from its reversal by the court as it may hereafter be constituted, so that the burdens of taxation may be equally and impartially laid, to the end that we may all bear our proportion of the expenses of the government.

FOREIGN PAUPER LABOR.—We hold that the most efficient way of protecting American labor is to prevent the importation of foreign pauper labor to compete with it in the home market, and that the value of the home market to our American farmers and artisans is greatly reduced by a vicious monetary system which depresses the prices of their products below the cost of production and thus deprives them of the means of purchasing the products of our foreign manufacturers, and as labor creates the wealth of the country, so we demand the passage of such laws as may be necessary to protect it in all its rights.

ARBITRATION OF LABOR DISPUTES.—We are in favor of the arbitration of differences between employers engaged in interstate commerce and their employees and recommend such legislation as is necessary to carry out this principle.

MORE POWER OVER RAILROADS.—The absorption of wealth by the few, the consolidation of our leading railroad systems and the formation of trusts and pools require a stricter control by the federal government of those arteries of commerce. We demand the enlargement of the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission and such restrictions and guarantees in the control of railroads as will protect the people from robbery and oppression.

Demand for Economy.—We denounce the profligate waste of the money wrung from the people by oppressive taxation and the lavish appropriations of our Republican congresses, which have kept taxes high while the labor that pays them is unemployed and the products of the people's toil are depressed in value till they no longer repay the cost of production. We demand a return to the simplicity and economy which befit a democratic government, and a reduction in the number of useless offices, the salaries of which drain the substance of the people.

FEDERAL JUDGES.—We denounce arbitrary interference by federal authorities in local affairs as a violation of the constitution of the United States and a crime against free institutions, and we especially object to government by injunction as a new and highly dangerous form of oppression, by which federal judges, in name of the laws of the states and rights of citizens, become at once legislators, judges and executioners; and we approve the bill passed at the last session of the United States senate and now pending in the house of representatives relative to contempts in federal courts, and providing for trials by jury in certain cases of contempt.

THE FUNDING BILL.—No discrimination should be indulged in by the government of the United States in favor of any of its debtors. We approve of the refusal of the Fifty-third congress to pass the Pacific railroad funding bill, and denounce the effort of the present Republican congress to enact a similar measure.

PENSIONS.—Recognizing the just claims of deserving Union soldiers, we heartily endorse the rule of the present commissioner of pensions that no names shall be arbitrarily dropped from the pension list, and the fact of enlistment and service should be deemed conclusive evidence against disease and disability before enlistment.

NEW STATES PROPOSED.—We favor the admission of the territories of New Mexico, Oklahoma and Arizona into the union as states, and we favor the early admission of all the territories having the necessary population and resources to entitle them to statehood, and, while they remain territories, we hold that the officials appointed to administer the government of any territory, together with the district of Columbia and Alaska, should be bona-fide residents of the territory and district in which their duties are to be performed. The Democratic party believes in home rule, and that all public lands of the United States should be appropriated to the establishment of free homes for American citizens.

ALASKA.—We recommend that the territory of Alaska be granted a delegate in Congress, and that the general land and timber laws of the United States be extended to said territory.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.—The Monroe doctrine, as originally declared and interpreted by succeeding presidents, is a permanent part of the foreign policy of the United States, and must at all times be maintained.

A WORD FOR CUBA.—We extend our sympathy to the people of Cuba in their heroic struggle for liberty and independence.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.—We are opposed to life tenure in the public service. We favor appointments based upon merit, fixed terms of office, and such an administration of the Civil Service laws as will afford equal opportunities to all citizens of certain fitness.

NO THIRD TERM.—We declare it to be the unwritten law of this republic, established by custom and usage of one hundred years and sanctioned by the example of the greatest and wisest of those who founded and have maintained our government, that no man should be eligible for third term of the Presidential office.

INTERNAL WATERWAYS.—The federal government should care for and improve the Mississippi river and other great waterways of the republic, so as to secure for the interior states easy and cheap transportation to tidewater. When any waterway of the interior is of sufficient importance to demand aid of the government, such aid should be extended upon a definite plan of continuous work until permanent improvement is secured.

TOBACCO OF HAVANA.

GLOOMY OUTLOOK FOR THE CUBAN CROP THIS YEAR.

Where Queen Victoria Buys Her Cigars. The Tests Applied to Determine Good Tobacco. Glass Tubes as a Preservative of Flavor. No Pipe Used in Cuba.

This is probably not the best time to visit the cigar factories and tobacco fields of Cuba, as many of the former are closed and the latter destroyed by fire, but considering the gloomy outlook for Havana tobacco shipments an inventory of the industry may not be uninteresting. Some of the large factories employing men and women are still running on full time, but they are chiefly in the districts almost within gunshot of Havana. The famous Vuelta Abajo, where all of the best Havana tobacco is raised, is naturally protected by the Spaniards with all the arms and men that they can muster into the field. In this district all of the famous brands of tobacco are raised, and cigars are made here nearly every year for 1,000 or more cigars, and these are made up with special reference to the person buying them. It is not to be supposed that Queen Victoria smokes, but she presents them to her royal friends as tokens of her esteem. The men making these special brands of cigars receive often 80 cents apiece for each cigar, for they have to be made with the greatest care, and every bit of leaf is carefully selected, tested and rolled. Only old experts are permitted to make the finest cigars, and they will not average more than 30 a day.

The Prince of Wales is another good customer whose cigars are made in the province of Havana from the finest tobacco leaves. They are either wrapped in tin foil or put up in separate glass tubes to preserve their aroma. The Cubans are great smokers of tobacco, and they can tell by instinct an inferior grade. They are the greatest smokers on earth, and they smoke everywhere except in church. It is said of Maceo's army that half of them go into battle with cigars or cigarettes in their mouths, because the odor and taste of the tobacco improve their courage. At any rate, they smoke in camp and on the march continually.

In times of peace it is the ambition of every Cuban to secure some of the finest cigars for his private delectation, and high priced cigars, considering the size of the population, are smoked more freely in Cuba than in the United States. It is very common to see in the best cigar stores and hotels cigars marked at 80 cents and \$1 apiece. The foreigners, of course, buy many of these, especially the tobacco buyers from the United States, but the Cubans come in for their share. The same cigars would cost in the United States \$2 apiece, and the average American treats himself to this luxury when he goes to Cuba, consoling himself with the thought that it is not exactly an extravagance, for it costs him just one-half as much as at that place.

A letter received from Dixon states that Schenett has started back for Kansas City, but Dixon, still full of hope, was about to start on a three weeks' tour along the south fork of the White river. He had found no trace of gold, but the woods were full of grouse and deer. He had examined the teeth of all the deer shot, and found them all to be yellow, shining deposit which he was sure was gold.—Kansas City Star.

A WEALTH OF RELICS.

Discovery of a Large Indian Mound in Massachusetts.

A large Indian mound has been recently opened not far from Hatfield, Mass., in which a great profusion of relics has been discovered. In it have also been found large numbers of nearly all of the stone implements usually found in such places, with the exception of pipes and pottery, and in addition some especially fine, long, ungrooved axes. Spears, celts, knives of all kinds, scrapers, drills, reamers and axes are among the list. This mound was about 20 feet in diameter at the base, and about 12 feet high, and tapers to a conical shape quite abruptly. One peculiar feature that has aroused a good deal of interest in the mound is the fact that the top has caved in, making an inverted cone several feet deep, showing conclusively that something within the mound, probably a chamber, has given way. This chamber, it is believed, contains a large number of skeletons, with, perhaps, a number of valuable relics.

But the average Cuban smoker is a better connoisseur of good tobacco than the average American, because he is brought up with the weed and has his taste educated from boyhood. The Cuban makes his first test of tobacco by the smell. A little variation in odor one way or the other is easily detected by him, and he instantly rejects it as not belonging to the best grade. Then he will take the leaf and roll a rude looking cigar out of it and light it. He will give one or two puffs and then inhale the smoke. By this method he will determine the flavor very accurately. Next he will watch the way it burns, and finally test the ashes. If the cigar will not hold its fire four minutes, and the best grades should go until five minutes, the tobacco is not of the best. It is a great convenience to smokers to have their cigars hold the fire for a long time without being puffed, and it is also considered a good point of the tobacco to have it hold its ashes until the cigar is burned nearly to the middle. These tests always determine the quality of the tobacco, and no expert will pass a lot until it comes up to the standard required by each separate test.

When the Cuban expert has condemned the tobacco, it is used for making the cigars marked as "seconds." The work of manufacturing the cigars also determines its grade in the end. If the cigars are not perfectly made, they are put up into boxes that are intended for the cheap trade. So particular are the makers of the high priced cigars that the slightest imperfection is sufficient to condemn them.

You never see a pipe in Cuba. Even the old negro women do not smoke the pipe. Their favorite smoking material is made up into big, long, black cigars.

These cigars are made of cheap tobacco, and the tobacco is not touched for 180 days. The woman is said to have fallen away from 210 to 110 pounds since the beginning of her fast.

Playing Chess In School.

Every person over 5 years of age in Storbeck, Austria, is a chess player. The game is taught in the schools.



Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Will cure the worst forms of female complaints, all ovarian troubles, inflammation and ulceration, falling and displacements of the womb, and consequent spinal weakness, and is peculiarly adapted to the change of life.

THE VOTARIES OF HEALTH



FIND AIDS TO THEIR WORSHIP AT

MELVILLE'S PHARMACY.

There are gathered herbs, extracts and simples from every part of the habitable globe and and there they are accurately compounded. There you find

Pare Drugs, the Standard Proprietary Remedies, Toilet Articles and Fancy Goods,

Of the Best Quality, But in Quantities to Suit the Buyer.

MELVILLE'S,
OLD POSTOFFICE CORNER.

CONFIRMATION.

MICHAEL'S

Have made special efforts to show a variety of

CONFIRMATION SUITS

That have no equal in Lima.

Michael's.

DRINK
KNEIPP MALT COFFEE
FOR YOUR HEALTH.

12 CENTS PER POUND.

Kneipp Malt Coffee, is a wholesome beverage for young and old, strong and weak; a complete substitute for coffee, as well as a splendid addition to any grade of coffee.

For sale by the following well known grocers:

Thos. Duffield & Son, 318 N. Main.
Thos. Koch, 337 N. Main.
D. S. Irwin, 83 Public Sq.
John Wheeler, 113 W. Market.
Watson & Co., 208 N. Main.
Z. A. Crosson & Co., 112 N. Market.
J. A. Hall, 201 S. Main.
S. Spellacy, 814 S. Main.

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT.

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT PUBLISHING CO.

COUNNING ROOM, 221 NORTH MAIN ST.

TELEPHONE CALL NO. 84.

TALES OF THE TOWN

Born—to Mr. and Mrs. Spannachel, a daughter.

Born—to Mr. and Mrs. Carl Muhlemeier, a son.

Peter Arm, of this city, yesterday received intelligence of his mother's death at Wooster.

Nick Remackie has accepted a position with W. H. Harrison & Co., the Cincinnati grocers in the Duffield block.

Dr. Boyer, whose office is located next to the Lima Club House, has rented the residence two doors west of the Episcopal church. His family will be here next Saturday.

The Woman's Home Missionary of Trinity church will spend the day for work with Mrs. Rev. Bockey, 863 west Spring street, Friday, October 9th. A cordial invitation is extended

DEATH'S SUMMONS.

Patrolman Bacome's Home Saddened by Death.

LEAVES TWO LITTLE SONS.

Death of Mrs. Ella A. Ballard, Daughter of Dr. Newell—Funeral To-morrow Morning—Funeral of Mrs. Bacome To-morrow Morning.

The home of Patrolman William Bacome at 830 St. Johns avenue was saddened early this morning by the death of his wife, Mrs. Ada Bacome.

Mrs. Bacome had been suffering from bowel trouble for several months, but her illness did not become of a serious nature until about four weeks ago, when she became confined to her bed. Since that time her condition has been serious, but was not considered alarming until two or three days ago, when the attending physicians announced that recovery was doubtful. Mr. Bacome has been off duty ever since Mrs. Bacome's condition became alarming and was constantly at her bedside.

The deceased was aged 25 years and 3 months. She was married to William Bacome July 14, 1888, and leaves the husband and two small children. She was a member of Stella Rebekah Lodge of the South Side, which order will attend the funeral services in a body.

The funeral service will be held from Grace M. E. church at Kirby and Elizabeth streets at 10 o'clock Friday morning, and the remains will be interred in Woodlawn cemetery.

MRS. ELLA A. BALLARD.

The country home of J. R. Ballard, in Perry township, four miles southeast of the city, is also saddened to-day by the death of his wife, Mrs. Ella A. Ballard.

The deceased had suffered from stomach trouble for twelve weeks and her illness resulted in death at 8 o'clock last evening. Mrs. Ballard was born at Columbus Grove, Ohio, and was a daughter of the venerable Dr. Newell of this city. She was 49 years of age and leaves a husband, one daughter and two sons.

The funeral cortège will leave the residence at 9:30 o'clock to-morrow morning, and the services will be conducted from Fletcher Chapel at 10 o'clock by Rev. Berry, of this city. The remains will be interred in Woodlawn cemetery.

FUNERAL OF MRS. DAGUE.

The funeral services of Mrs. Martha

to all who will give a helping hand. Bring cup, knife and fork with the dinner.

Karl Greibling was initiated into the mysteries of the Barbers' Union Monday night.

A very interesting meeting of the South Side Bimetallic League was held at the headquarters in the Lake Erie Hotel building last night. There was a good attendance, and, while no orators had been engaged to address the meeting, a number of informal speeches were delivered and were very interesting and well received. Each meeting increases the membership of the league and new votes are constantly being made for the people's cause—free silver.

ABOUT PEOPLE.

Who They Are, Where They Have Been or Are Going.

George Bentle is in Columbus on business.

D. C. Henderson left for Dayton this morning.

Dr. Herriman returned last evening from Cincinnati.

Mrs. George Thoroburg and children, of Findlay, are visiting relatives here.

Mrs. Lee Beeler and baby, of west Wayne street, are visiting friends in Wapakoneta.

Perry C. Collins, of Cleveland, is the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Collins.

Miss Kestrick, of the Cleveland College of Oratory, is visiting Rev. Hunton and family.

Jas. M. Critton and wife, of Sidney, have been called here by the death of Mrs. David L. Wertz.

Mrs. J. B. McElroy, of 132 north Union street, has returned from a very pleasant trip to Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Orie Clutter went to Ottawa today to attend the Putnam county fair and to take part in the bicycle races.

Miss Edith Auding, who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. John Bainer, left this morning for Massillon, where she will remain for a short time, after which she will return to her home in Cleveland. Miss Auding is one of the June graduates from the Massillon High school, and a future full of rich promises is before her. The best wishes of her many friends in this city attend her.

Drum Corps.

There will be a meeting of the Second Regiment drum corps at the armory to-morrow night.

W. C. H. FOLTZ.

TWO HEARTS

Joined in Holy Wedlock at St. Rose Church this Morning.

A VERY PRETTY CEREMONY.

The Groom, Mr. Will Taubken; the Bride, Miss Minnie Guinan—Witnessed by Many Friends—An Elaborate Wedding Breakfast.

St. Rose church was this morning the scene of another beautiful wedding ceremony. The contracting parties united in holy wedlock were Mr. Will Taubken and Miss Minnie Guinan. Promptly at 8 o'clock the bridal couple, accompanied by Mr. Frank Guinan, entered the church and marched down the center aisle to the tune of Mendelssohn's march, which was played from the large organ manipulated by Miss May O'Connor.

At the main altar the bridal couple were met by Rev. A. E. Mannion, who, in an impressive manner, pronounced the marriage ceremony according to the beautiful custom of the Catholic church. Nuptial High Mass was then celebrated by the pastor.

The interior of the church, the altars and the chancel rail were beautifully and elaborately adorned with ferns and cut flowers. The bride upon this happy occasion looked charming in a beautiful traveling suit of blue and brown check. She wore roses in her hair and carried a bouquet of brides roses. The groom wore the conventional black.

At the conclusion of the marriage ceremony and after the happy young couple received the blessing of the church, bestowed upon them by their pastor, they left the church while the organist played the Marseilles hymn accompanied by Miss Berardine Taubken upon the violin. The bridal party was then driven to

the home of the bride at 520 north Elizabeth street, where congratulations from their many friends were showered upon them. A grand and sumptuous wedding breakfast was then served to a large number of their friends and relatives. The bride is the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Guinan, and is universally popular among her hosts of friends. The groom is the second son of C. H. & D. Roadmaster and Mrs. Joseph Taubken. He is an industrious young man of excellent habits, and is employed as a machinist at the Solar refinery. The presents which they received were without number and are all ornamental as well as beautiful.

The happy young couple left after the C. H. & D. at 12:45 p. m. for Hamilton, where they will be the guests of his cousin for a short time, when they will leave for Chicago, where they will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. James M. Dunn, at 5080 State street, for several days. Upon their return, they will begin housekeeping at 519 north Elizabeth street, where the groom has an elaborately furnished home in readiness.

Among those present from abroad were Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Collins, of Wapakoneta.

The TIMES DEMOCRAT joins in wishing them "bon voyage" through life.

All Wool
Cloth, 48 inches wide, fine quality, colors and black, 25 cents.

METELLUS THOMSON DRY GOODS CO.

Chimneys Cleaned and Repaired.
The use of natural gas has caused a great many chimneys to become dangerous. Mr. Edwards is prepared to repair and clean them. Leave orders at W. B. Chaney & Son's, plumbers, Metropolitan block.

Union Suits
For women. Excellent quality and kind, 50 cents, at METELLUS THOMSON DRY GOODS CO.

IF YOU CAN USE A PAIR OF

TAN SHOES

Don't Waste Time, But Go To

AVERY'S.

Prices · Out · of · Sight.

35 North Main Street

A WONDERFUL STOVE!

THE

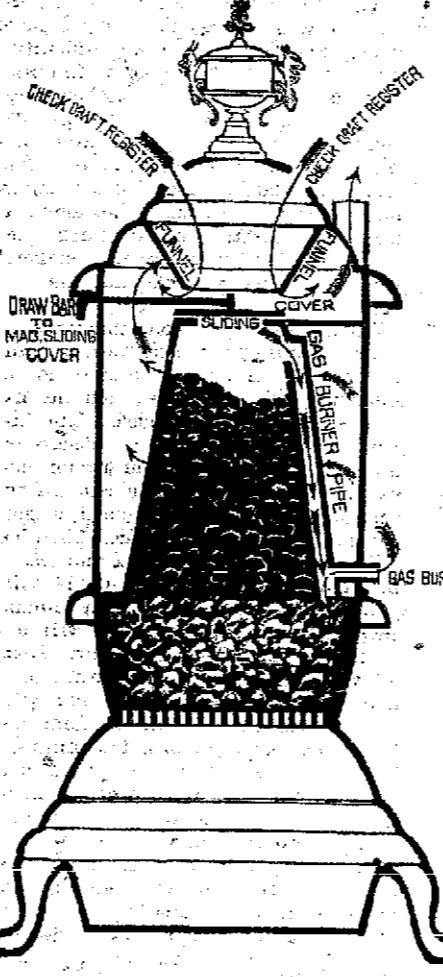
RETORT OAK.

One bucket

of coal,

morning and evening.

does the work.



This stove is fully covered by numerous U. S. patents and the result of over twenty years experimental work, at an expense of more than ten thousand dollars. It is the only Stove of the kind, and as patented article, is protected from infringements.

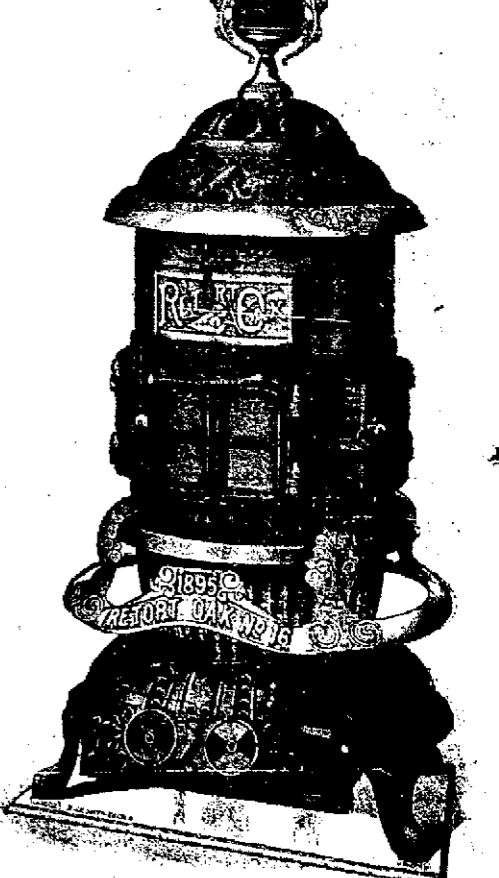
2 SIZES.

No. 16

Heats two or three rooms.

No. 18

A whole house.



The most wonderful invention of the age. IT BURNS THE GAS AND SMOKE, thus saving what other stoves waste. NO AIR TIGHT or any other stove does this. IT IS A SELF FEEDER, having a magazine like a hard coal burner and makes no more dirt than a hard coal stove. This stove is sold with a positive guarantee to be the cleanest and most economical soft coal stove on earth. Sold only by

F. E. HARMAN,
215 NORTH MAIN ST.

Come in and See the Stove in Operation.